



**USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY THE RESEARCH
SCHOLARS OF LAW FACULTY OF DELHI UNIVERSITY
AND INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE:
A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Master of Library & Information Science

(2013-2014)

By

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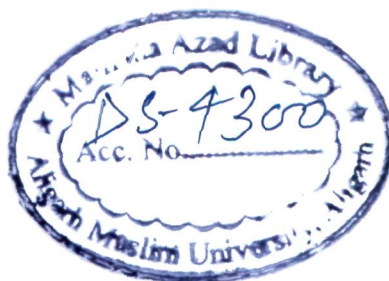
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ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH U.P. (INDIA)

2014



DS4300



*Dedicated
To
My
Loving
Parents*

Corrado D'Amico

Special Thanks
To
Dr. Nishat Fatima



DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

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Certificate

This is to certify that **Ms. Falak Naaz** has completed his dissertation entitled *"Use of electronic Resource Law Faculty of Delhi University and Indian Law Institute: A Comparative Study"* in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Library and Information Science** (2013-2014). She has conducted the work under my supervision and guidance.

I deem it fit for submission.


Dr. Nishat Fatima
(Assistant Professor)

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faaz
27.9.2014

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Chapter- 1
Introduction

Introduction

Information technology is an invention of the twentieth century and has already entered in every field of human activity. Growth and development of information technology mainly emerged after world war IT and science is playing a vital role in the development of libraries. For centuries, libraries have been entrusted with the work of gathering, recording, organizing and disseminating information and knowledge, mostly in the form of physical media. But due to fast development and application of information technologies in libraries, within past few decades libraries are engaged in collection of e-resources to a large extend.

Thus E-resources is the hot topic among the libraries Technological revaluation and information explosion has changed our outlook towards functioning of libraries and the library environment is rapidly changing to electronic environment. In comparison with traditional resources, the description of electronic resources is considered as are the most challenging task for libraries.

Electronic resources are still evolving as to their nature and content. Hence, Libraries are still considering the conceptual issue related to e-resources and is one of the major challenges that as being faced by the present day librarians.

Thus electronic media like , consortium, online E-resources(E-Books- Journals) are slowly replacing the physical hard volumes of books and journals-resources are provided of the requested documents within few hours. So e- resources provide fast and easy access to the information and fulfill the fourth law of library science given by Dr. S.R Ranganathan i.e'' Save the time of users.

There is no universally accepted definition of electronic resources. Someone calls it as a paperless resource some people say vertical resources and

some say as, online resources The expert in these field gave the definition of e-resources on the basis of production, distribution etc.

E- Information resources can be defined as resources that include both documentary and non documentary or electronic or e- format that provide information or a pointer to the information and can be accessed via internet or LAN (local area network)

Electronic publication is all those publication that are in electronic or digital media are known as electronic information resources.

Electronic publishing(EP) can be defined as a process for production of typeset quality documents, containing text, graphics, pictures, tables and equation etc. with the assistance of data processing publishing on computers and telecommunication Technology.

According to F.W, Lancaster(1995)''electronic publishing is a publication process where the manuscripts are submitted in electronic format,edited,printed and even distributed to readers in electronic form by employing computers and telecommunication''

According to Harrods's Librarians' Glossary'' E-publishing is the blanket term for a range of publishing process by electronic means, Earlier initiatives have included CD-ROM and optical disc, but the current area of activities is the publication and dissemination of information via the internet. Although take up was initiative slow, new formats are now regularly appearing and sales are rising sharply.

According to IFLA(ER) an electronic resources consists of material that are computer-controlled, including materials that required the use of a peripheral (e.g. a CD-RoM layer) attached to a computer, the items may or not be used in the interactive mode. There are two types of resources: one in the form at (information in the form of numbers, letters, graphics, images and sound or a communication there of) and programs (instructions or routines for performing

certain tasks including the processing of data and programs (e.g. online services, interactive multimedia”)

According to AACR2, 2005updates “An electronic resource is material (data or program(s) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g CD-ROM drive) or connected to computer network (e.g. the internet)”

According to journal of chemical information and computer science 1984 “E-Services are not valuable in and of themselves. They merely add values to existing information through improved packaging and distribution . E. Services are used because they provide access to information, and it is information that users want and need.

1.1 Concept of E-Resources?

E-Resources originated from the concept of E-publishing. Since 1985 significant development have taken place in electronic publishing. The concept of document on paper is being changed to’ electronic resources. Electronic resources can defined as the document resources existing in an electronic form to be accessed by computer. Let us see the ramification of E- resources.

The electronic resources are the resources in which information is stored electronically and accessible through electronic system and networks. E-resources is a very broader, term that includes a variety of different publishing models, including OPAC,CD-ROMs, online database ,e-journals, e-books internet resources, print on-demand(POD),email publishing, wireless publishing ,electronic link and web publishing etc. So, in the contents then the term means any electronic product that delivers collection of data be in text numerical graphical or time based as a commercially available resource the commercial aspect is in many ways. Because its has the potential to be market there must be at the one a supplier and at the other end the potential pool of consumer.

1.2 Type of E-Resources

The E- resources of a library basically includes the following which should be acquired by library as per financial provision etc. the different types of E-resources is described as follows:

CD-ROMs E-Journals

E-encyclopedia

List serves

Online reference sources

Electronic newspaper

E- Book

CD-ROM

CD-ROM are chief E-resources of a library which is used in the storage of a large amount of data with user friendly search software it can be networked through a CD server or exist as a stand alone niter with both specific or general in coverage. Although the initial investment to use this technology is high but later in it is cost effective as it offers unlimited access time facility to any number of users at no extra change.

Examples:

1) AGRIS international published by dialog contains database of journal ob agriculture.

2) LAB abstract published by dialog contains abstract article from move than so journals.

E-JOURNALS:

E-journals is processed published and distributed all over the world by electronic network .Electronic journal are available on the line as well as CD-ROM form. The first E-journal appeared in 1980 (DIALOG in 1980 started full text database) and they become common in the 1990s. Now Ulrich periodical, dictionary list about 30,000 online serials.

E-ENCYCLOPEDIA;

E- Encyclopedia is combined of a traditional encyclopedia with an extra digital dimension. The books dedicated websites has been created with Google the world leading search engine. The guides the leader to the most helpful appropriate and amazing sites the web has to offer. The e- encyclopedia is grouped ethically in nine subject areas; space, earth, nature, human body science and technology people and place society and beliefs, art and entertainment history.

LIST SERVER

It provides a means for informal communication many list server are dissection lists that allow discussion to take place on a variety of topics and other provide access to electronic titles. such as news letter or serial pricing issue equipage.

Others

Some other resources are as follows;

Abstracting and indexing databases

OCLC first search

CAS Cambridge Scientific Abstract

DIALOG

- E-content pages
- E- Clipping
- E- Report

Online reference sources

The reference source is an electronic version of traditional library reference sources held in hard copy. For examples, dictionaries, h and books, encyclopedia citation analysis guide, maps, atlases, bibliographic sources and translation services mostly are 3d objects so that a complex topic becomes comprehensive even to common and unsophisticated readers. The e-reference

sources offer online access to thousands of information sources both licensed and free.

Electronic newspaper

It is a self contained reusable and refreshable version of traditional newspaper which acquires and holds information electronically information will be downloaded through an internet connection.

E-book

E book have been slower to develop the e journals for a number of reason most of which involves the current technology , E- books "are available in three ways ; book that can be read on personal computer screen , books that can be read on PDAS(professional digital assistant)

The handled reader designed to read electronic books and some what expensive and the different brands and incompatible. These electronics readers and books are described as dead on arrival and unwieldy and unreadable

1.3Features of E-Resources

- There are many features of E-resources
- Preservability
- Readability
- Comprehensibility in respect of linked information
- Evidentiary value in terms of eauthenticity and integrity
- Network accessibility
- Users friendly interface
- -Unique referencing of digital object
- Multi user and refer various areas in same time
- Advanced search and retrieval
- Supporting both formal and informal learning
- Remote access

- -Online discussion and commands
- Accessibility from anyone anywhere any time during travel etc.

1.4 Where to purchase E- Resources?

Librarian can purchase or lease e-resources, from vendors or consortia. Most of the larger subscription services and some of the larger book vendor LAN supply electronic serials and books just as they supply print materials to library. Some large approval vendors including e-books in their approval programs, profiling the books in their databases and providing access to the items to their customers. In addition to the publishers and vendors that have supplied materials to libraries for many years group of affiliated libraries, known as consortia, and now play a major role in the acquisition of large and expensive e-resources.

Consortia allow libraries to purchase access to electronic resources for all members of the group, which make it possible for libraries to acquire resources they could not afford separately. Each method of purchasing electronic materials has advantages and disadvantages. For example, consortia purchasing can often allow libraries to acquire more resource at lower price than an individual library could obtain, but it can reduce the libraries control over the nature of the content and materials added to the collection when a consortia purchases large collection of materials.

Role of consortia

Library consortia have existed for many years, providing expedited inter library loan for members and doing limited cooperative collection development. As electronic resources developed libraries discovered that are sharing electronic resources that are prohibitively expensive for individual libraries become affordable when several libraries work together and share the costs.

Some consortia are funded by special state allocations; many are funded by memberships contributed from the individual libraries. The consortia negotiate

with publishers in exchange for increased access to electronic resources or for lower prices. Consortia may have a formal governing board that coordinates all purchases, paying the publishers and billing its members. Other consortia have legal documents describing their structure and the obligations of members; librarians must learn who has the authority to sign such documents for their institutions. Some consortia have full time staff members who handle all negotiations; others depend on staff from the consortia members to do all the work of the group.

Problems in application of the e- resources in libraries

Lancaster identified the following problems associated with various aspects of electronic sources:

- 1) Investigation of electronic resources with traditional form.
- 2) Cost of acquisition V/S access.
- 3) Critical problem of determining what collection development really means in electronic environment.
- 4) Electronic resources are not adequately controlled bibliographically; they are not well reviews.
- 5) Non- availability of selection tools.
- 6) There is no developed system of publication and distribution of electronic resources

The other types of problems associated with e- resources are as follows:-

- . Promotion of e-resources
- .Need to improve access controls
- .Access to the computer network
- .Copyright law
- .Electronic Information security in libraries
- .Security policy and procedures
- .Lack of trained library professional

- .Lack of training
- . High cost
- .Lack of long-term approach
- .Difficulty of updates frequently.

1.5 Objectives of E-Resources

Main objectives of e- resources

- To capture and store manipulated and distribute information.
- To have large number of data base in Ids
- To avoid routine and redundant activities
- To provide facility of networking and resource sharing
- To provide need- based and retrospective search services to the user.
- To know the difficulties encountered by the users while using e resources
- To access the opinions of users on electronic format over the point format
- To know the level of satisfaction on current e resources
- To find the purpose and utilization of the electronic resources and services by the users.

1.6 Function of Electronic Resources:-

Creation and capture of content process of iterating and importing multimedia object into electronic information.

Storage and management: Process of organization and management digital content to ensure that it is available to user whether they want access to it providing stable reliable storage and management of data in an open environment.

Search and Access: To be able to access what the user need quickly.

Distribution: To enable information owners to distribute the material in numerous ways: though existing networks clients/ internet.

Right Management: Providing extensive access control.

Purpose of Electronic Resources:-

To expedite, the systematic development of the means of collect, store and organize information and knowledge in digital form.

To strengthen communication and collaboration between and among the research, business government and educational communicates.

To take an international leadership role in the generation and dissemination of knowledge in areas of strategic importance.

4) To contribute to the life long learning opportunity to all.

Use of the electronic information resources:-

1) Interlibrary loan (ill): in library loan should always be permitted. At a minimum, fax or postal dispatch of photocopies of printed tectonic articles should be allowed to use secure ill software, such as Ariel or comparable system for lending to other libraries should be allowed.

2) pay-preview services: To access articles which are not available in the library's print or online collections it should be possible for the users and send it to the patron via email. Pay per view is not a replacement for ill.

3) Viewing, downloading and printing:

Authorized users should be allowed to view and print copies and to download electronic copies of signals articles from the electronic resources for private use.

1.7 Advantage of E- Resources

- Speed
- Easy to search
- Distribution
- Printing and downloading
- Space Saving
- Search s retrieval
- Accessible
- Round the clock availability

- Archiving
- Manageable
- Interest
- Links
- Inexpensive

1.8 DISADVANTAGES OF RESOURCES

- Difficult to read on computer screen
- Technical problems
- Lack of standards
- Authenticity

Conclusion:

Electronic information resources or online information resources are becoming a major factor in information activities not only in the developed but also in the developing countries it is exerting immense influence present information services, on formulation of national and international policies it is enabling information centers and libraries to their users in many subjects like science and technology, agriculture, business s commerce and social science etc.

The advantages of electronic information resources are many in respect of density detachability, pictures and sound into a single medium and rapid and reliable transmission over long distance. Although acquiring them for use in both costly and challenging the libraries are giving priority to acquiring of electronic resources. This will result in easier use wide access and timelier updates. Now it is beyond all question what electronic resources have become critical elements for any special and r s d libraries as they offer significant added value such as uniqueness of information ease of wide accessibility and cost effectiveness in long term e resources facilitate co operative acquisition and cost sharing with other libraries and consortia pursued when feasible to provide access for a large number of users.

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Chapter-2

Profile of Institutions

2.1 Delhi University

The University of Delhi is the premier university of the country and is known for its high standards in teaching and research and attracts eminent scholars to its faculty. The University of Delhi was established in 1922 as a unitary, teaching and residential university by an act of the central legislative assembly. Only three colleges existed then in Delhi: Stephens college founded in 1881, Hindu college founded in 1899 and Ramjas college founded in 1917, which were affiliated to the university. The university thus had a modest beginning with just three colleges, two faculties (Arts and Science) and about 750 students. In October 1933, the university offices and the library shifted to the vice regal lodge Estate, and till today this site is the nucleus of the university main campus. Apart from central administrative officers, examination offices and the sports complex, the main departments of the faculty of science are housed in the vice regal lodge Estate. Sir Maurice Gwyer, who was the then vice chancellor, realizing the importance of a distinguished faculty, searched for talent all over the country and brought men of eminence to this university, such as Prof. D S Kothari in Physics, Prof. T R Sherhadri in Chemistry, Prof. P Maheshwari in Botany and Prof. M L Bhatia in Zoology. Over the last even decades the university has grown into one of the largest universities in India. At present, there are 14 faculties, 86 academic departments and 79 colleges spread all over the city, with about 2,20,000 students, in an effort to cope with this enormous expansion, the university in the early seventies initiated a new organizational Pattern based on the multi-campus concept. The south campus made a beginning in 1973 by starting postgraduate programmes in some departments of the faculty of Arts and Social Science in a rented building. The campus acquired land near Dhaula kuan where the building of Arts faculty was first constructed. Offices and teaching activities shifted to this campus in 1983. A beginning has been made towards establishing the East and west campuses of the university.

The East campus is being developed with the university college of Medical science as its nucleus, while the West campus will have as its focus on Engineering and technology. When the university grant commission started establishing centre of advanced studies are now the centre of excellence in teaching and research in their respective areas. In addition, a number the special Assistance grants under the special assistance programme of the UGC in recognition of their outstanding academic work. The university has 15 libraries. These are I addition to libraries in the colleges. The university research instrument centre (USIC) has a number of sophisticated research instrument which are used by several departments of the university and by other institutions in Delhi and it's the neighbourhood. the university has just complete the implementation of fiber-optic network on the North And South campuses.

The Faculty of Law was established in 1924. Prof Ashwani Kumar Bansal, the present Dean has been a student of this Faculty from 1971 and joined as a faculty member in 1978. He specializes in contemporary areas of Multinational Corporations, Intellectual Property and Cyber laws and legislative interventions. He is the twenty-fifth Dean of the Faculty of Law. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur, was its first Dean and was also the Vice Chancellor of the University. The Faculty of Law was initially housed in the Prince's Pavilion in the Old vice Regal Lodge Grounds, where presently the Anthropology Department is housed.

2.2 Faculty of Law library

The Law Faculty Library, University of Delhi was established in July, 1924. The Law Faculty Library is one of the best and the biggest library in the country. It has over one lakh fifty thousand books and a large number of law reports and journals. It subscribes to nearly 140 national and international journals. The Faculty Library caters to the needs of students and researchers engaged in legal studies and intensive research, besides catering to the needs of

the Bench and the Bar. Library has the proud privilege of producing the best of teachers, researchers, scholars, legal luminaries and jurists. The Library uses TROODON: 4 software for the issue and return of the books with the bar code method.

The Library has a dedicated E-Resource Centre for accessing a large number of electronic databases of journals and reference sources subscribed by the University through the Library's website. These databases consist of judgments, journals and reference material in law areas of learning, teaching and research. Library has the proud to judgments of national and international levels. Several important reference and citation analysis sources are also being subscribed by the University. The library regularly organizes orientation and literacy programs for students for promotion the usage of e-resource. Users may contacts the librarian for any additional help required while accessing the databases.

Alphabetical list of Resources/Online Databases

A large number of Electronic Resources are available for access through Delhi University Library System . It includes the Reference Sources, Bibliographic Sources, Statistical Sources, and Full Text Sources. A brief description of each resource including the Subject Coverage, Search Features, Database Services, Document Category, etc. is available through the link 'More Information' for the help of users. The given URL Address directly takes to the concerned database.

A-Z List of E-

journals <http://crl.du.ac.in/atozn/> More Information
(Searchable)

**Federated/Common Search
Engines**

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---|------------------|
| JCCC | UGC- | http://jgateplus.com | More Information |
| Infonet | | | |
| Knimbus | | http://knimbus.com/web/home.jsp | More Information |

Reference & Citation Sources

| | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------|
| Chicago | | http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/ | More Information |
| Manual of Style | | | |
| Credo reference | | http://www.credoreference.com | More Information |
| Encyclopedia Britannica | | http://www.search.eb.com/ | More Information |
| Encyclopedia of Cybercrime | | http://go.galegroup.com | More Information |
| Encyclopedia of Islam (Access Suspended) | | http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/encyclopaedia-of-islam-3 | More Information |
| Encyclopedia of Law Enforcement | | http://go.galegroup.com | More Information |
| Keesings World | | http://www.keesings.com/ | More Information |
| New York Review of Books | | http://www.nybooks.com | More Information |
| Oxford | | http://www.oxforddnb.com/ | More Information |

Dictionary of National Biography

The New

Palgrave

Dictionary of Economics <http://www.dictionaryofeconomics.com/dictionary> More Information

Online

The

Statesman's

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Bibliographic Sources

ISID **UGC-Infonet**

<http://www.isid.org.in/>

More Information

??HYPERLINK

LISA

<http://search.proquest.com>

"<http://crl.du.ac.in/sub.database/LISA.htm>"More Information

LISTA

<http://search.ebscohost.com/>

More Information

MathSciNet

UGC-Infonet

<http://www.ams.org/>

More Information

Regional

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<http://search.ebscohost.com/>

More information

news

SciFinder

• • • • • Citation

More Information

Scholar **UGC-**Analysis Resources

Infonet

Citation Analysis Resources

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Scopus | http://www.scopus.com/ | More Information |
| Web of Science (Through N-List Program) UGC- Infonet | http://apps.isiknowledge.com/ | More Information |

Financial and Statistical Sources

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Indiastat.com (Single User, Select IP login) | www.indiastat.com/ | More Information |
| CapitallinePlus | http://www.capitaline.com/ | More Information |
| Central Statistical Organisation CSO OPEN ACCESS | http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/India_Statistics.aspx?status=1&menu_id=14 | More Information |
| IMF eLibrary N | http://www.elibrary.imf.org/ | More Information |
| ISI Emerging Markets CEIC Asia | http://webcdm.ceicdata.com | More Information |
| ISI Emerging Markets EMEI Asia | http://site.securities.com/ | More Information |
| The World Bank e-Library | http://elibrary.worldbank.org/ | More Information |
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| Academic Search Premier | http://search.ebscohost.com/ | More Information |
| ACM Portal | http://portal.acm.org/ | More information |
| American Chemical Society UGC- Infonet | http://pubs.acs.org/ | More Information |
| American Geophysical Union Journal | http://www.agu.org/ | More Information |
| American Institute of Physics UGC-Infonet | http://journals.aip.org/ | More Information |
| American Journal of Science | http://www.ajsonline.org/ | More Information |
| American Physical Society UGC- | http://publish.aps.org/browse.html | More Information |

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| American Phytopathological Society | http://www.apsnet.org/ | More Information |
| American Scientific Publisher | http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/asp:jsessionid=340v2kbuece4d.alice | More Information |
| American Society of Agronomy | https://www.agronomy.org/ | More Information |
| American Society for Microbiology | http://www.asm.org/ | More Information |
| American Society of Plant Biologists | http://www.aspb.org/ | More Information |
| American Statistical Association | http://pubs.amstat.org | More Information |
| Annual Reviews UGC- Infone | http://arjournals.annualreviews.org/ | More Information |
| Anthrosource(Accessible through Wiley-Blackwell) | http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/browse/?type=&subject=AN00 | More Information |
| Applied Probability Trust | http://www.appliedprobability.org/ | More Information |
| Australian Mathematical Society | http://www.austms.org.au/ | More Information |
| Bentham Science E Collection in Organic Chemistry and Biotechnology | http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ben | More Information |
| Botanical Society of America | http://www.amjbov.org/ | More Information |
| British Parliamentary Papers (HCPP) | http://parlipapers.chadwyck.co.uk | More Information |
| Business Source Premier | http://search.ebscohost.com/ | More Information |
| Cambridge University Press UGC-Infone | http://journals.cambridge.org/ | More Information |
| Canadian Mathematical Society | http://cms.math.ca/cjm/ | More Information |
| Cell Press | www.sciencedirect.com | More Information |
| China Core Newspapers (Access Suspended) | http://chn.global.cnki.net/kns50/single_index.aspx | More Information |
| Capitalism, Nature, Socialism | www.informaworld.com | More Information |
| Corporate Law Advisor (CLA) Online | www.claonline.in | More Information |
| Cold Spring Harbour Laboratory Press | http://www.cshlpress.com/ | More Information |
| Company of Biologists | http://jcs.biologists.org/ | More Information |
| Discover Magazine | http://discovermagazine.com/ | More Information |
| Early English Books Online | http://eebo.chadwyck.com/home | More Information |
| Ecological Society of America | http://www.esajournals.org/loi/ebul | More Information |

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| Econlit | http://search.ebscohost.com/ | More Information |
| Economic & Political Weekly UGC-Infonet | http://www.epw.in/ | More Information |
| E-jurix | http://www.ejurix.com/portalpage.aspx | More Information |
| Elsevier Science (Cell Press) UGC-Infonet | http://www.sciencedirect.com/ | More Information |
| Emerald Management Xtra | http://www.emeraldinsight.com/ | More Information |
| Endocrine Society | http://www.endo-society.org/ | More Information |
| Environment and History (Access Suspended) | http://www.ericademon.co.uk/EH.html | More Information |
| Genetics Society of America | http://www.genetics.org/ | More Information |
| Geological Society America | http://geoscienceworld.org/ | More Information |
| Geological Society of London | http://jgs.geoscienceworld.org/ | More Information |
| GeoScienceWorld | http://www.geoscienceworld.org/ | More Information |
| Grove Art Online | http://www.oxfordartonline.com/ | More Information |
| House of Commons Parliamentary Papers Omni File Full Text Select Edition (H W Wilson) Includes: Education Abstract Fulltext, General Science Abstract Fulltext, Humanity Abstracts Fulltext, Reader Guide Fulltext, Social Science Abstract Fulltext, Business Abstract Fulltext, Applied Science and Technology Fulltext, Art Abstracts Fulltext, Biological & Agriculture Index Plus, Library Literature Fulltext. Humanities | http://parlipapers.chadwyck.co.uk | More Information |
| International Complete | http://search.ebscohost.com/ | More Information |
| IEEE Xplore (Four User IP Based) | http://www.ieeeexplore.ieee.org/ | More Information |
| Indian Journal. Com | http://indianjournals.com | More Information |
| INDLAW | http://www.indlaw.com/ | More Information |
| InderScience Online Journals | http://inderscience.metapress.com | More Information |
| Informa Health Care | http://informahealthcare.com/ | More Information |
| Institute of Mathematical | http://imstat.org/en/index.html | More Information |

Statistics (IMS)

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| Institute of Physics UGC-Infonet | http://www.iop.org/EJ/ | More Information |
| Institute of pure and applied physics, Japan | www.ipap.jp/ | More Information |
| IOS Press (<i>Computer Science Journals</i>) | http://www.iospress.nl/ | More Information |
| Journal of Chemical Education | http://pubs.acs.org/loi/jceda8 | More Information |
| J-STOR UGC-Infonet | http://www.jstor.org/ | More Information |
| Kamla Raj Enterprises | http://www.krepublishers.com/ | More Information |
| Lecture Notes in Computer Science | http://www.springerlink.com/content/105633/ | More Information |
| Legalpundits | www.legalpundits.com | More Information |
| Lexis Nexis | http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/lnacademic | More Information |
| Making of Modern Law | http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/MOML?l=ocID=unidelhi | More Information |
| Manupatra | http://www.manupatra.com/ | More Information |
| Mineralogical Society of America | http://www.minsocam.org/ | More Information |
| National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) | www.niscair.res.in/ | More Information |
| Nature | http://www.nature.com/ | More Information |
| Oxford Journal of Social Science Archive | http://www.oxfordjournals.org/ | More Information |
| Oxford University Press UGC-Infonet | http://www.oxfordjournals.org/ | More Information |
| Physical society of Japan | http://ptp.ipap.jp/journal/ | More Information |
| PNAS: Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences | http://www.pnas.org/ | More Information |
| Portland Press UGC-Infonet | http://www.portlandpress.com/ | More Information |
| Project Euclid UGC-Infonet | http://projecteuclid.org/ | More Information |
| Project Muse UGC-Infonet | http://muse.jhu.edu/ | More Information |
| Royal Society of Chemistry UGC-Infonet | http://www.rsc.org/Publishing/Journals/ | More Information |
| Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC) Archive UGC-Infonet | http://pubs.rsc.org/en/journals?key=title&value=archive | More Information |
| Sage Journal Online | http://online.sagepub.com/ | More Information |
| SCC Online | www.sconline.co.in | More Information |
| Science Direct | http://www.sciencedirect.com/ | More Information |
| Science Magazine | http://www.sciencemag.org/ | More Information |

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| SEPM Society for sedimentary Geology | http://jsedres.geoscienceworld.org/ | More Information |
| SIAM UGC-Infonet | http://epubs.siam.org/ | More Information |
| Society for Endocrinology | http://www.endocrinology.org/ | More Information |
| Society for General Microbiology (SGM) | http://www.sgm.ac.uk/ | More Information |
| Society for Neuroscience | www.sfn.org/ | More Information |
| Society for Reproduction & Fertility | http://www.reproduction-online.org/ | More Information |
| Society for the Study of Reproduction | http://www.biolreprod.org/ | More Information |
| Society of Economic Geologists | http://econgeol.geoscienceworld.org/ | More Information |
| Soc Index with full Text | http://search.ebscohost.com/ | More Information |
| Soil Science Society of America (SSSA) | https://www.soils.org/ | More Information |
| Springer Link UGC-Infonet | http://www.springerlink.com/ | More Information |
| Springer Online Journal Archives | http://www.springerlink.com/ | More Information |
| Synthesis Complete | http://www.thieme-connect.com/ejournals | More Information |
| Taylor and Francis UGC-Infonet | http://www.informaworld.com/ | More Information |
| University of Chicago Press | http://www.press.uchicago.edu/index.html | More Information |
| University of Houston Press | http://www.houstonpress.com/ | More Information ¹ |
| Wayne State University Press | !! HYPERLINK "http://wsupress.wayne.edu/" supress.wayne.edu/ ¹ | !! HYPERLINK "http://crl.du.ac.in/sub.database/Wayne%20State%20University%20Press.htm" More Information ¹ |
| Westlaw India | !! HYPERLINK "http://login.westlawindia.com/maf/wlin/ext/app/tocectory?stnew=true&sttype=stdtemplate&sp=inunidelhi-1" http://login.westlawindia.com/ ¹ | !! HYPERLINK "http://crl.du.ac.in/sub.database/Westlaw%20India.htm" More Information ¹ |
| Wiley Online Library UGC-Infonet | !! HYPERLINK "http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/" //onlinelibrary.wiley.com/ ¹ | !! HYPERLINK "http://crl.du.ac.in/sub.database/Wily%20inter%20science.htm" \t "_blank" More Information ¹ |
| Women's History | !! HYPERLINK "http://gerritsen.chadwyck.com/" ://gerritsen.chadwyck.com/ ¹ | !! HYPERLINK "http://crl.du.ac.in/sub.database/Women's%20History.htm" \t "_blank" More Information ¹ |
| World Intellectual Property Search | !! HYPERLINK "http://www.wipsglobal.com/" www.wipsglobal.com/ ¹ | !! HYPERLINK "http://crl.du.ac.in/sub.database/World%20Intellectual%20Proper |

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¶ More Information[⊥]

Available Through : UGC-Infonet UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium

2.3 INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

Indian Law Institute (ILI) was founded in 1956 primarily with the objective of promoting and conducting legal research. The objectives of the Institute as laid down in its Memorandum of Association are to cultivate the science of law, to promote advanced studies and research in law so as to meet the social, economic and other needs of the Indian people, to promote systematization of law, to encourage and conduct investigations in legal and allied fields, to improve legal education, to impart instructions in law, and to publish studies, books, periodicals, etc.

The Institute is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Indian Law Institute has the requisite independence and academic freedom to carry out its objectives. The membership of the Institute is now nearly three thousand representing the persons interested in the study and advancement of law.

Hon'ble Chief Justice of India is the ex-officio President of the Institute. The Law Minister of Government of India & the Attorney-General for India are its ex-officio Vice Presidents. Third Vice-President is elected by the members of the Governing Council, from among themselves. Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Courts, prominent lawyers, Government officials and Professors of Law are represented in the Governing Council of the Institute.

2.4 Introduction

The Library of the Institute established in 1956, is one of the leading law libraries in Asia and attracts scholars from all over the World for legal research. The University Grants Commission has recognized the library as a place for legal research leading to doctorate degree in law and political science. Every year thousands of law researchers from different parts of the world visit the library for research. The Judiciary, Central and State Government

officers, various Embassies and High Commissions in Delhi have also been using the referral services of the Libraries

2.5 Resources

The Indian Law Institute Library collection development policy emphasizes the acquisition of the complete primary resources of India. The legal resources of the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are also extensively acquired. Over the years, the library has developed collection on jurisprudence, judicial process, constitutional law, intellectual property, public international law, environmental law, human rights, criminal law, international business transactions, laws of the European Community, and laws of the ASEAN nations. The Library also have good collection of Parliamentary Debates (India and Great Britain), Commissions and Committee Reports, Indian Central and State Legislation, and Gazette of India notifications. Library maintain a collection of rare documents which includes, Indian law reports, Indian cases, Law reports, Federal court reports, Moore's Indian appeals, Times Law reports, Indian high courts reports—Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras. The library subscribes to about 150 legal journals, national and international, and receives nearly 200 periodicals as gifts or in exchange. Of these, the scholarly/academic periodicals are bound annually and preserved for reference. The library currently houses a unique title collection of 70,000 books and periodicals. In addition, we have 25 CD-ROM titles. Major CD-ROMs include:

- **SCC-Online** – full text on CD-ROM 1950 to till date comprising (a) case notes (b) full text of judgments of Supreme Court of India and (c) print facilities of Supreme Court cases for printing true printouts.
- **Ref World 2003** – Collection of reliable and up-to-date public domain documents from UNHCR, containing 76,000 in depth full text and searchable reports and 200 detailed maps.
- **India's five year plans** – First five year plan 1951-56 to tenth five year plan 2002-2007 containing around 10,000 pages
- **Law Premium** – Contains Supreme Court of India cases.
- **Digitized version of Annual Survey of Indian Law (1965-2006)** - The digital version of all the volumes are in PDF and searchable form. The digital version in single DVD, is user friendly. The search engine of DVD contains metadata search (Author, Title and Combination); full text search and search within documents.
- **Digitized version of the Journal of the Indian Law Institute (1958-2007)** - Consisting of

48 volumes of 33,000 pages covering articles book reviews with comments. It is fully available on PDF format with search and print facilities in digitised version is available in DVD.

2.6 SERVICES

Apart from basic library services, the Library of Indian Law Institute offers:

- Indexing of Indian Legal Periodicals
- Indexing of Indian Legislation.
- Newspapers Clippings Service.
- Internet Service
- Documentation and Bibliographical Services.

2.7 Library hours

The library offers its services practically throughout the year. It remains open from 9.00 AM to 8.00 PM on week days and from 10.00 AM to 5.30 PM on Saturdays and from 10.00 AM to 2.00 PM on Sundays. It remains closed on National and Gazetted holidays.

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www.du.ac.in/du/index.php?page=law

www.ili.ac.in/index.html

Chapter-3

Review of Related Literature

3.0 Review of Related Literature

Review of related literature, this topic includes the study of previous research and literature which provides a solid base to the present study. Related literature means all the books, encyclopedias, paper and journals, published and unpublished thesis and abstract etc. studying from which a researcher gets help in selection of the problem, for emulation of hypothesis, and to move forward his work. According to Be Stand Khan 2003m” A summary of the writings of recognized and of previous research provides evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and what is still known and untested. Since effective research is based upon past knowledge, this step helps to eliminate the duplication of what has been done and provide useful hypotheses and helpful suggestion for significant investigation.

Thus it is clear the lack of related literature researcher can neither select the right problem nor will be able to make correct design of research to give a right approach to his. So the importance of related literature can't be neglected in the field of research.

Today availability of e-resources in institute library is very common. but their proper and maximum use is a matter of discussion. There are some work which have been done in the previous. The summary is given below.

Anuradha Pandey (2013) conducted the study on e-resources: Their utilization in Academic libraries-Resources are resources in which information is stored electronically and it can be accessible through electronic systems and network environment. e-Resources are very broad term that include a variety of different file formats. Instant access is quite possible with e-resources within a fraction of second. Acquiring knowledge from e-books, e-journals, online resources, CD-Roms, internet with related databases are the impact of e-resources. The purpose of this paper is to identify the availability of e-resources facility and accessing mode in the engineering institutions in libraries. Developing a common vision o

the future of IT can consolidate efforts to tap into the evolving telecommunication infrastructure there is a general consensus that e-resources would not replace but co-exist with the print format.

Ibajanaishisha M. Kharbudon (2013) conducted the study on E-Resources in libraries: In Today's world e-resources have become very popular in libraries. This paper explain concept of e-resources, types as well as the challenges for collection development in academic libraries, since information technology has become very fast, information can be access easily just in a single click through various searching, linking and facility . User's preference towards electronic resources is rising and their demand for providing electronic information services in the library is increasing.therfore academic libraries in particular are concerned in building and purchasing e-resource. But the main problem that libraries are facing is archiving since stability of e-resources is still in a dilemma.

Brijesh Kumar Nigam (2013) conducted study on Electronic Resource share in libraries: In recent years, internet and electronic resources have become most popular sources of information for the researchers, scholars, teachers, professionals and students. Increased availability of information in digital format and high cost of journal subscription compels the libraries to work together. Technical advancement provides a platform for digital resources sharing and offer many opportunities for libraries to become more technical and professional. This paper attempts to identify the needs and requirements, planning, function, areas and strategies resources sharing. Also presents the challenges for electronic resources project for effective resources sharing in libraries.

Mr. Neetesh Dubey(2013)conducted the study on use of E-Resources in libraries: A Challenges and opportunity. This paper clearly reflects paradigm shift of libraries in e-resources era and growing at a tremendous speed, the

knowledge dependant on technological changes and information explosion. The need of e- resources to users are growing and becoming very essentials the impact of web based e-learning and teaching environment has influenced every facet of a libraries and providing new opportunities and challenges to the library and library global networking, web based digital resources etc.

Thanuskodi and Ravi (2011) conducted a study under the title “Use of digital resources by the faculty and research scholars of Manonmania Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli”. The scope is limited to use of digital resources and to fulfill the teaching and research purpose of the faculties and to find out the problems faced by them. Some suggestions are given in the study that was conducted using a questionnaire method. These were around 200 faculty members and research scholars in various departments. Out of this, a sample of 150 faculty members and research scholars were taken as the random sampling method. The result of the study is drawn as most of the faculty member and research scholars (67.145%) were familiar with using the digital resources .Most of the faculty 14.58% and 13.32% were using search engines, email, online databases, CD-ROM databases etc daily. 64.28% of the faculty members and research scholars were using the digital resources. The study conclude that library and information science professionals should be well aware of the digital resources available in the concerned field of study and evaluate these before subscribing them for their library users.

Sharma and Singh (2009)conducted the study under the title” Use of impact of E- resources at Guru Govind Sing Indraprastha University (India): A case study” The objective of the study to examine the existence of various e-resources databases in university library and also highlight the preferences an importance of online resources among the teacher and research scholars. Study showed the use e-resources is very common among teacher and research scholars of Indraparastha university and majority of the teachers and research

scholars are dependent on e-resources to get the described and relevant information. It is also observed that the availability of e-resources on the campus is almost sufficient for all the existing discipline but the infrastructure to use these resources is not adequate and can hinder the ability to meet the requirements of users.

Sujatha and Mudhol (2009) in the paper titled "Evaluation of Electronic Information Services in the Fisheries College Libraries in South India: A Study" described the electronic information services in four fisheries college libraries. Authors also discussed the challenges the libraries and information centers were facing.

Mallaiah and Gowda (2009) in paper "Collection Development in Mangalore University Library: A User Study" discussed the use fullness of collection development in a university library and attempted to find whether the UGC-INFONET E-journals were meeting the users Information needs.

Kanniyappan, Nithyanandam, and Ravichandran (2008) the main objective of this article entitled "Use and impact of e-resources in academic and research environment: a case study" is to find out the use of different type of e-resources and services and their impact on the academic development of faculty members Anna University library, Chennai. 180 questionnaire were distributed among the faculty member of engineering and technology out of which 150 were analyzed for present study. Result found that all the respondents use computers and online services. Majority of them use email, internet, OPAC systems and online journals. A good number of respondents feel that printed journals will not become obsolete in future. Most of the faculty members are aware of e-resources and they are being used frequently for the teaching purpose.

Khuddair and Cooke (2008) conducted a study under the title "Health Care personnel use of e-information source in Riyadh Governmental hospital" to access the use of e- information sources by the health care personnel in the

kingdom. A Questionnaire with open ended question was designed to collect data from 11 governmental hospital and centers in Riyadh.. It identified a range of the problems and obstacles that impact on the use of electronic information sources. Some obstacles to have been identified including health personnel were overwhelmed with work load, lack of information skills, low level of information literacy, lack of information policy. The identification of these difficulties opens a way for the developments and improvement of current situations.

Birdar, Rajashekhar and Kumar (2008) explores University students and teachers use of search engines for retrieval of scholarly information. The main objectives are to examines the use of search engines, use of popular seapch methods od learning search strategy by students and faculty in the university environment Result of the present study shows that !00% of the student and 97.91%of faculties used search engines for retrieval of information on the internet . Google and yahoo receive the highest overall ratings. Study reveals that majority for respondents take help from their friends and use help message of search engines to learn the search.

Galyani M.G and Talawar V.G. (2008) studied the scholarly electronic journals at the Indian Institute of Science. The survey method was conducted through the questionnaire. The results showed a growing interest in electronic journals among the users at IISC. Electronic journals were mostly used for research needs and PDF was the most preferred format. The fact that users had free access to electronic journals at all hours from their own computers seems to be the most appealing feature

Adebayo (2007) conducted a study to examine the implementation of library service standards in the colleges of education in Nigeria under name “Library Services Standards Implemented in Colleges of Education in Nigeria”. Data was collected through structured questionnaire. Results of the study revealed that

libraries were rendering basic services as recommended by National Commissions for Colleges of Education. These were not providing indexing and abstracting services

Partap (2007) conducted a survey of the libraries of 18 colleges of education in 3 districts of Punjab. He found that collection size of the libraries varied considerably and comparatively older college's had large collections. Majority of the libraries were being kept open for 6 to 7 hours a day. He suggested for the introduction of user education programme and stressed on the need to increase the range and depth of collection and services.

A large number of research studies have been conducted on the use of electronic Resources. Shelling (2007) analyzed the use of electronic resources in Shaanxi University of Science and Technology. The sample consists of 909 respondents of all types of library users. The study found that nearly 80 percent of respondents knew little about electronic resources. Nearly half the respondent's use both printed and electronic Resources, followed by print periodicals

Another study by Abouserie (2006) surveyed on use of electronic journals by Library and Information Science Faculty members at the school of Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh. The Study showed a difference in using various information sources, where the Study found variability in the sources used according to rank and gender. Also there was a variance satisfaction with electronic resources, where faculty members were most satisfied with index and abstracts and Full Text databases and Electronic Journals. Faculty members considered electronic journals highly credible, most accurate, highly Responsible and most supportive and convenient to meet their needs. Borrego A. et al(2007) presented the results of a survey on the use of electronic journals by the academic Staff of the universities belonging to the Consortium of Academic Libraries of Catalonia (CBUC). The results showed that a high proportion of teaching and research staff are aware of the collection of

electronic journals and that there is an increasing preference for The electronic to the detriment of the printed format. The collection of electronic journals was highly valued and most users expect to Increase their use of them during the next few years. The results also confirmed the Importance of discipline and age as explanatory factors of the use of electronic journals. The preference for the electronic format was higher among academic staff in Biomedicine, Engineering and Exact and Natural Sciences.

Gautam and Srivastava (2006) examined the prevailing position of documentation and information services of libraries of 30 agricultural universities in India under title “State- of-the-Art of Documentation and Information Services in SAU Libraries in India”. It had been found that all libraries were providing CAS and Bibliographical services.

A survey was conducted by Oyesiku et al. (2006) for the study titled “Resources, Services and Management of Academic Law Libraries and Law Firm Libraries”. The study included 06 academic Law libraries, 02 law court libraries and 07 law firm libraries of Nigeria. Out of the 15 libraries surveyed library staff of 10 libraries Responded to the questionnaire. It had been found that all types of Libraries had same information sources in law. Except one, none of the Librarians of law firm libraries was professionally qualified. Only five Libraries had written acquisition policy and 60% had serial sections. Strength of library staff varied among different types of library Indexing and abstracting services.

Ali (2005) highlights the use of electronic information services (EIS) among The users of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) library in Delhi, India. Data was collected from three hundred IIT library users. Results reveal that 95 percent of users have awareness about EIS provided by the library. Dadzie (2005) investigated the use of electronic resources by students and faculty of Asheshi University, Ghana, to determine the level of use, the type of

DISSEMINATION

information Accessed and the effectiveness of the library's communication tools for information Research and problems faced in using electronic resources. Results indicate that 85 Percent of respondents used the Internet to access information, and that respondents mainly accessed information in the library by browsing the shelves.

Cochenour D and Moothart T (2003) surveyed the Colorado State University faculty, graduate students, and administrative Staffs in the spring 2001 to determine their usage and acceptance of e-journals. Findings of the study highlight the majority of respondent's use e-journals at least monthly and preferred multiple access points on the library webpage and OPAC. (224) I Sasirek S Gopala Krishna nand S Balamurugana all respondents supported adding electronics print journal subscriptions. Also it discussed respondents strongly supported having access to journal back runs older than four years

Joshi (2001) "Veterinary College Libraries in Maharashtra." Information was gathered about libraries through questionnaire. Book Collection was found inadequate to meet information needs of the Users and its growth was very slow. Journal subscription was not Satisfactory, libraries were understaffed. Author recommended that Indian Council for Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities Should regularly organize orientation programmes for librarians. Similarly, Veer (2004) carried out a study titled "College of Education Libraries in Maharashtra: A Survey." It is an unpublished Ph.D. thesis.

Majid and Abazova (1999) **explored** the use of electronic information Sources relevant to computer literacy among academic staff of the International Islamic University, Malaysia. Nearly all respondents considered them to have good or very good computer skills. Electronic resources are widely used in universities. There is a direct relationship between computer literacy and use of electronic resources. Mostly academics are Computer literate; however, they need to

develop their searching skills. Digital rights management ... is primarily organized around a core DRM model, in which the resource, the rights owner and the user are all entities of equal importance, and in which all three entities engage with the usage rights in a use event. The aim is to Manage, appropriate use of a rights-protected resource within a DRM framework. Against this background, the eight chapters were developed. At the end of each chapter Notes and references are provided. The book is concluded with an excellent and extensive Index. Similarly the bibliography categorized according to chapter and sometimes subcategories.

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Chapter-4

Methodology

4.0 Methodology

While the earlier chapters are related to conceptual framework i.e introduction and review of related literature but the present chapter is related with the methodology used in the study. The methodology used in the study has been discussed under the following headings:

- Selection of the problem
- Scope of the study
- Hypotheses
- Methodology
- Tools used for the study
- Sample population
- Data collection procedure
- Data Analysis method.
- Organisation of Chapters

4.1 Selection of the problem

For conducting any research the first step is to select the problem. The problem of the present study is “Use of electronic resources by the Research scholars of Faculty of Law, Delhi University and Indian Law Institute: Comparative study.

4.2 Scope of the study

The scope of the study is confined to analyze and use of electronic resources by the research scholars of Faculty of Law, Delhi University and Indian Law Institute: A Comparative study. This study covers the aspects like use, purpose, need and functions about electronic resources.

4.3 Objective of the study

Every work is incomplete in the lack of the objective is always meaningless. So for appropriate and meaningful work an objective is necessary. The objectives determined in the present study are as follows:

- 1) To study the purpose of using E-resources in Faculty of Law ; Delhi University and Indian Law Institute
- 2) To Find out the type of E-Resources used currently by the student of Law Faculty; Delhi University and Indian Law Institute
- 3) To find out the sources which provide the E-Resources to the users
- 4) To find out the type of the consortia available in the Law Faculty; Delhi University and Indian Law Institute.
- 5) To find out the criteria for the selection of E-Resources.

4.4 HYPOTHESES

With the help of available theoretical literature, the major hypotheses are framed to throw light on the “Use of Electronic Resources by the Research scholars of Faculty of Law; Delhi university and Indian Law Institute: A Comparative Study.

- 1) Most of the students are aware about E-resources
- 2) E-Resources are mainly used by Research scholars for their study purpose.
- 3) Most of the Research scholars use Google as the most preferred search engine to get relevant information.
- 4) Most of the Research scholars search E-resources by author.
- 5) Most of the Research Scholars Faculty of Law; Delhi University and Indian law Institute are satisfied with E-Resources available in library.

4.5 METHODOLOGY

Methodology has its importance in scientific investigation because objectivity in any research investigation cannot be obtained unless it is carried out in a very systematic and planned manner. Scientific investigation involves careful and proper adoption of research design, use of standardized tools, and test, identifying adequate sample by using appropriate sampling techniques, sound procedures for collecting data and thereafter careful tabulation of the data and the use of appropriate statistical technique for analysing the data. The several survey techniques available or used are questionnaire, observation, interview and documentary techniques.

4.6 TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

In order to conduct a qualitative and quantitative analysis a combination of the questionnaire method along with observation and interview is used as tools for collecting the necessary data.

Questionnaire has been one of the standard means of collection of the data in library. It is a tool you collect from large and widely scattered population groups. It is a formal list of questions especially as used in an official inquiry. Questionnaire is constructed by translating the aim and objectives of the survey method. A questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed or typed in definite order.

4.7 SAMPLE POPULATION

It is not easy to collect large quantity of data from the entire population of the Law Faculty in Delhi University and Indian Law Institute. Sampling is a small portion of population selected for observation. By making observation on the appropriate sample, it is possible to draw reliable inference or make generalizations on the population as a whole from where the sample is drawn.

The present study is conducted on a sample of 50 research scholars of Law Faculty in Delhi University and Indian Law Institute. A total number of 100 questionnaires were distributed among the research scholars of Law faculty in Delhi University and Indian Law Institute. A total number of 42 filled questionnaires were returned back the users. The investigator selected 42 questionnaires for the analysis of data.

4.8 VARIABLE TAKEN

In order to get meaningful conclusion the following variable are analyzed in detail:

Research Scholars

Librarian

4.9 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

For the present study, the investigator visited Law Faculty in Delhi University and Indian Law Institute to collect the required data. Questionnaire were collected either on the spot or after two or three Days.

4.9 DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

Data collected through the questionnaire method were organized and tabulated by using statistical method, and Data was compared for analysis using percentage method.

4.10 Organization of Chapters

Chapter 1

This chapter deals with the introduction of use of electronic resources.

Chapter-2

This chapter deals with the introduction of Institutions.

Chapter-3

This chapter deals with the review of related literature.

Chapter-4

This Chapter deals with the Methodology which is used for this study, Scope of the problem, Hypotheses of the study, objectives of the study, Variables taken and Data collection procedure.

Chapter-5

This chapter deals with the data analysis and interpretation which is collect through the questionnaire method.

Chapter-6

This chapter deals with the findings, conclusion and suggestions.

Appendices

In the end, the bibliography and questionnaire are given.

Chapter-5

Data Analysis

&

Interpretation

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected through questionnaire. A separate questionnaire was administered among scholars and librarians of Faculty of Law: Delhi University (DU) and Indian Law institute (ILI)

The title of the present study is use of electronic resources by Research scholars DU and ILI Delhi: A Comparative study” The collected data are organized and tabulated by using statically method, tables and percentage.

Analysis and interpretation of the study has been done in two parts.

(i) Part-I

Data gathered from librarians Faculty of Law, Delhi University and Indian Law Institute.

(ii) Part-II

Data collected from users

Part –I

A sample of 50 questionnaire were distributed among Research scholars of DU Faculty of Law total 30 were distributed. Therefore the investigator selected 30 complete filled questionnaires (about 60%) for analysis.

Another 50% questionnaires were taken for distribution among the Research scholars of ILI, but there were only 15 students registered for Ph.d .Therefore questionnaire were distributed among 15 research scholars out of which only 12 were distributed. Hence investigator selected 12 completely filled questionnaires, so the analysis of data was about 80%.

Table no 1-Period using E-Resources

| S.No | Time Period | No. of respondents | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Du | ILI |
| a | Less than 6 month | 10 (33.3%) | 6(50%) |
| b | 6 Month to 1 years | --- | --- |
| c | 1 to 2 years | 6(20%) | 3(25%) |
| d | 2 to 4 years | 7(23%) | --- |
| e | More than 4 years | 7(23%) | 3(25%) |

Table-1 Show that (33.3) Research scholars of DU are using the e-resources from less than 6month (20%) from 1to 2 years 7(23.3%) from 2 to 4 years and (23.3%) from more than 4 years while (50%) are using the e-resources from less than 6 months, (25%) from 1 to 2 years and (25%) are from more than 4 years .

So, mostly users of both of libraries are using the e-resources from a long time.

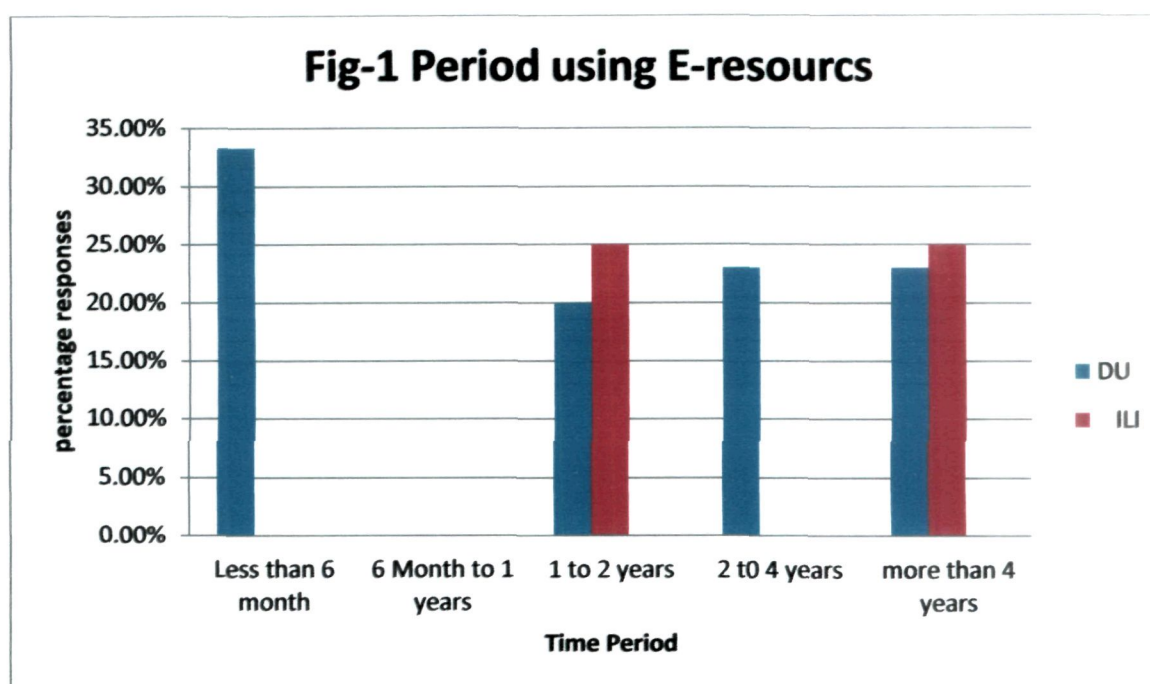


Table -2 : Purpose of using E-Resources

| S.No | Purpose | No .of Respondents | |
|------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | Research | 15 (50%) | 10(83.3) |
| b | Education | 12 (40%) | 2(16.6%) |
| c | Any other | 3(10%) | --- |

Table-2 The purpose of using e-resources has been classified into 3 categories as shown in table (2), on the basis of the analysis it was found than (50%) research scholars are using the e-resources for Research work, whereas (40%) Research scholars use for study purposes .Maximum of number Research scholars (83.3%) ILI access e- resources for Research purpose and only (6.6%) use for study purposes.

It can be concluded from the analysis that majority of the Research scholars in DU and ILI are using e-resources for research scholars.

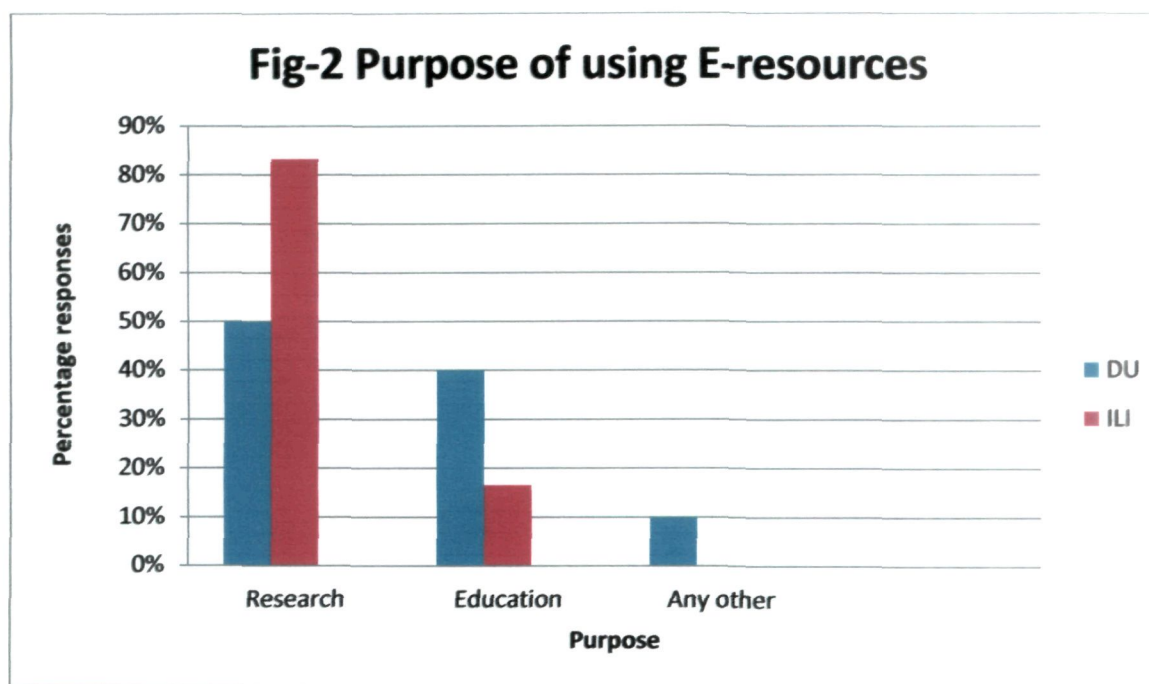


Table -3 Frequency of E-Resources

| S.No | Frequency | No. of respondents | |
|------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | Daily | 20(66.6%) | 10(83.3%) |
| b | 2-3 time a week | 5(16.6%) | 2(16.6%) |
| c | 2-3 time a month | 4(13.3%) | --- |
| d | Once in a month | 1(3.33%) | --- |

Table-3 Show that (66.6%) users of DU visit the library daily,(16.6%) users visit the library 2 to 3 times a week , (13.3%) users visit 2 to 3 times a month and only (3.33%) visit once in a month. While (83.3%) users of ILI visit the library daily, and only (16.6%) visit 2 to3 times in a week.

So mostly users of both the libraries visit the library daily. because these are academic libraries.

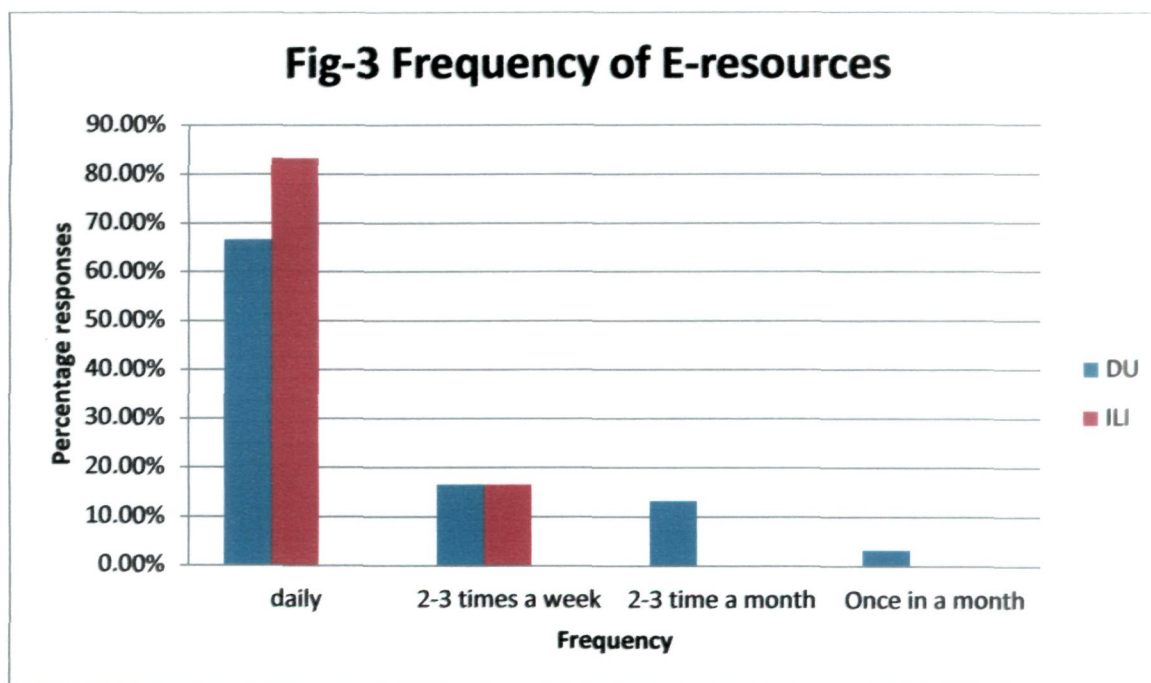


Table- 4: Time spent in a week on E-Resources

| S.No | Category | No of Respondent | |
|------|---|------------------|----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | Less than 1 hour a week | 8(26.6%) | 2(16.6%) |
| b | 2-3 hours a week | 14(46.6%) | 7(58.6%) |
| c | 7-9 hours a week | 5(16.6%) | 1(8.3%) |
| d | 10-20 hours a week over 29hrs a week | 3(10%) | 2(16.6%) |

Table -4 indicates that(26.6%) users of DU spent time for E-resources less than 1 hours a week,(46.6%) users 2-3 hrs a week, (16.6%) users 7-9 hours a week and (10%) users spent time 10-20 hours a week over 20 hours a week. While (16.6%) users of ILI spent time for E-resources less than 1 hrs a week 7(58.3%) users 2-3 hrs a week, (8.3%) users 7-9 hrs a week, and (16.6%) users of ILI spent time for e-resources 10-20 hrs a week over 20 hrs a week.

So mostly users of both the libraries spent on an average 2-3 hrs a week for using e-resources.

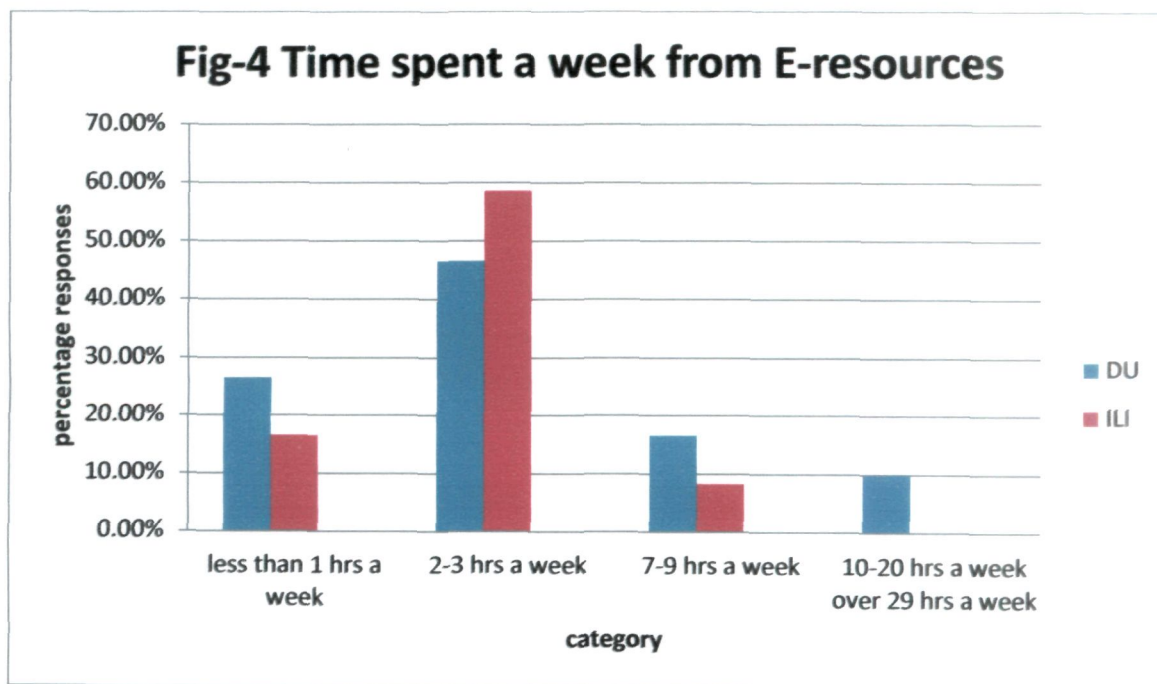


Table-5 : Place of using E-Resources

| S.No | Place | No. of respondents | |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | At University Library | 20(66.6%) | 8(66.6%) |
| b | Other place of university library | 5(16.6%) | 2(16.6%) |
| c | At home | 5(16.6%) | 2(16.6%) |
| d | At other place | --- | --- |

Table-5 Explain out of 30 DU Research scholars, (50%) are accessing e-resources from the library,(16.6%) from other place in University,(16.6%) from their home, while In ILI out of 12 Research scholars ,(26.6%) are accessing e-resources from the library,(16.6%) from other place in University and (16.6%) from their home.

IT is clear from the above data that both in libraries Research scholars are accessing e-resources from their library. That means library is highly used place for e-resources.

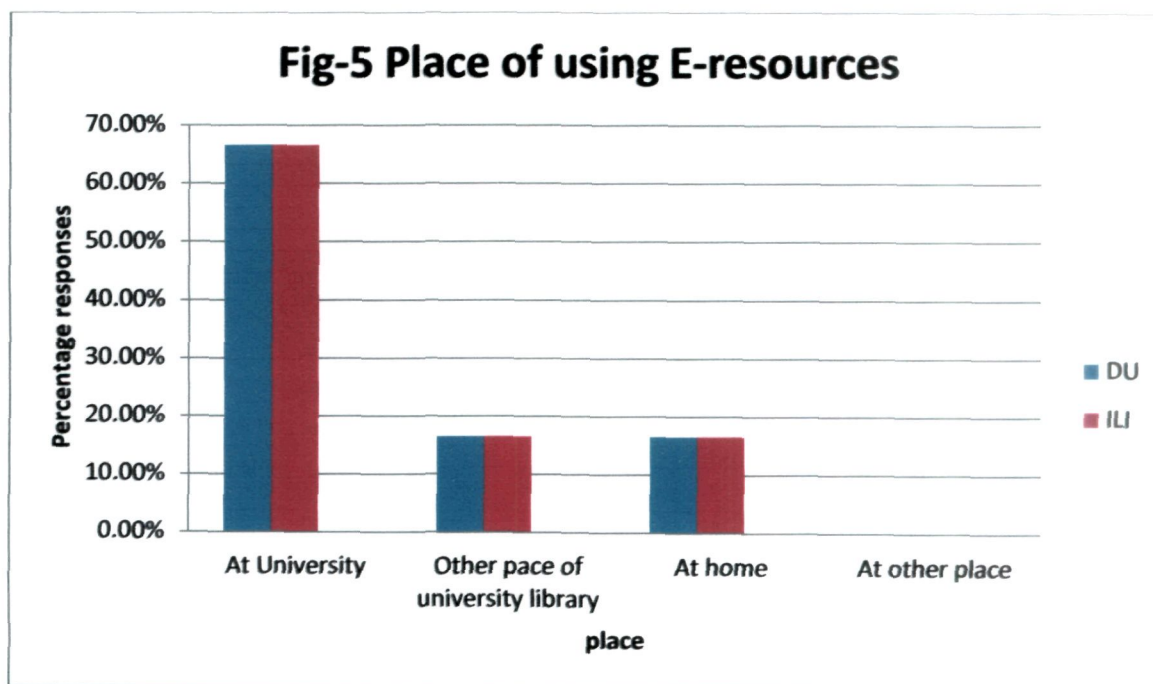


Table -6 : Information about the E-Resources

| S.No | Information | No. o Respondents | |
|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | Training from university library | 16(53.3%) | --- |
| b | Guidance from colleagues and friends | 9(30%) | 7(58.%) |
| c | Self instruction | 2(6.6%) | 5(41.6%) |
| d | External courses | 3(10%) | --- |
| e | Any other | --- | --- |

Table-6 Indicates that (53.3%) DU Research scholars learn to use e-resources through institute library orientating and training program,(30%)Guided by colleagues/friends ,(6.6%) learned by themselves and (10%) from external resources. In ILI out of 12 Research scholars only (58.3%) guided by colleagues/friends and (41.6%) learned by themselves.

From the analysis it is clear that in DU library users got the training to use e-resources from the library itself where as in ILI they have got the guidance from colleagues and friends. In this library they have not responded in this category.

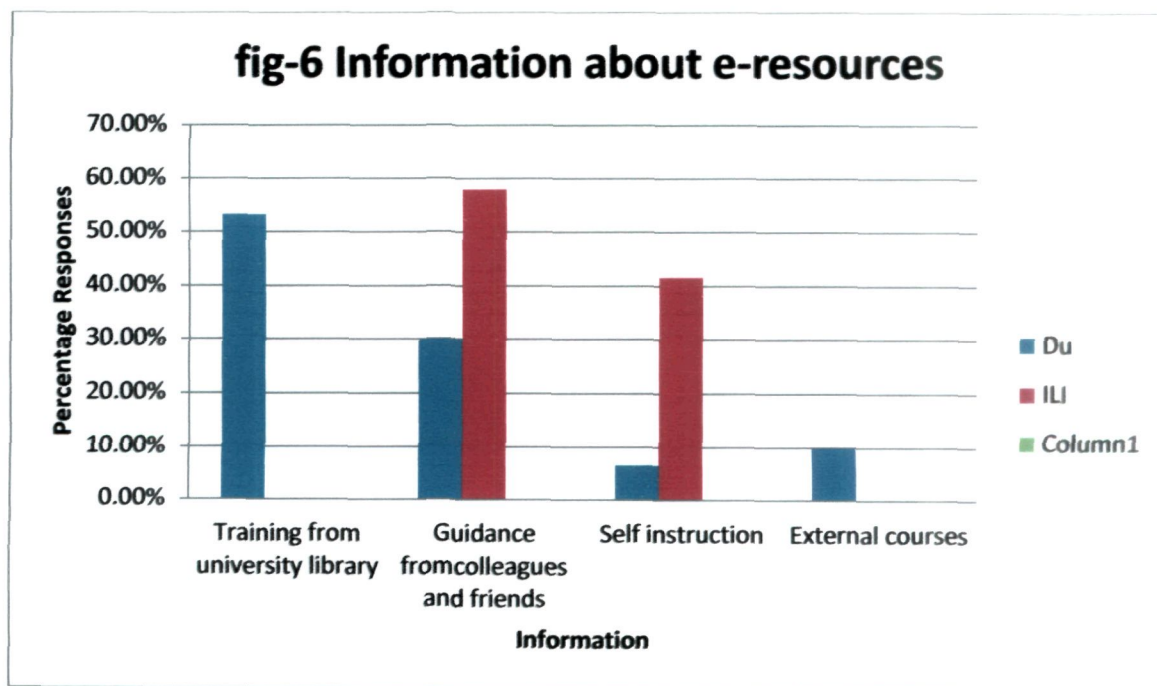


Table -7: Problems while using E-Resources

| S.No | Problems | No. of respondents | |
|------|--|--------------------|----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | Slow access speed | 7(23.3%) | 4(33.3%) |
| b | Difficulty in finding relevant information | 15(50%) | 5(41.6%) |
| c | Overload of information on the internet | 2(6.6%) | 3(25%) |
| d | It takes too long to view/download pages | 3(10%) | --- |
| E | Privacy Problem | 3(10%) | --- |

Table-7 Majority of the DU Research scholars (50%) face difficulty in finding relevant information,(23.3%) compliant for slow –access speed and (16.6%) for over loading of information on the internet.(10%) faced problem in downloading and some of them (10%) had privacy problem. in ILI the majority of Research scholars (41.6%) faced difficulty in finding relevant information,(33.3%) compliant for slow –access speed and (25%) for overloading of information on the internet on the basis of the above analysis it depicts that most of the DU and ILI research scholars faced difficulty in finding the relevant problem from the e-resources.

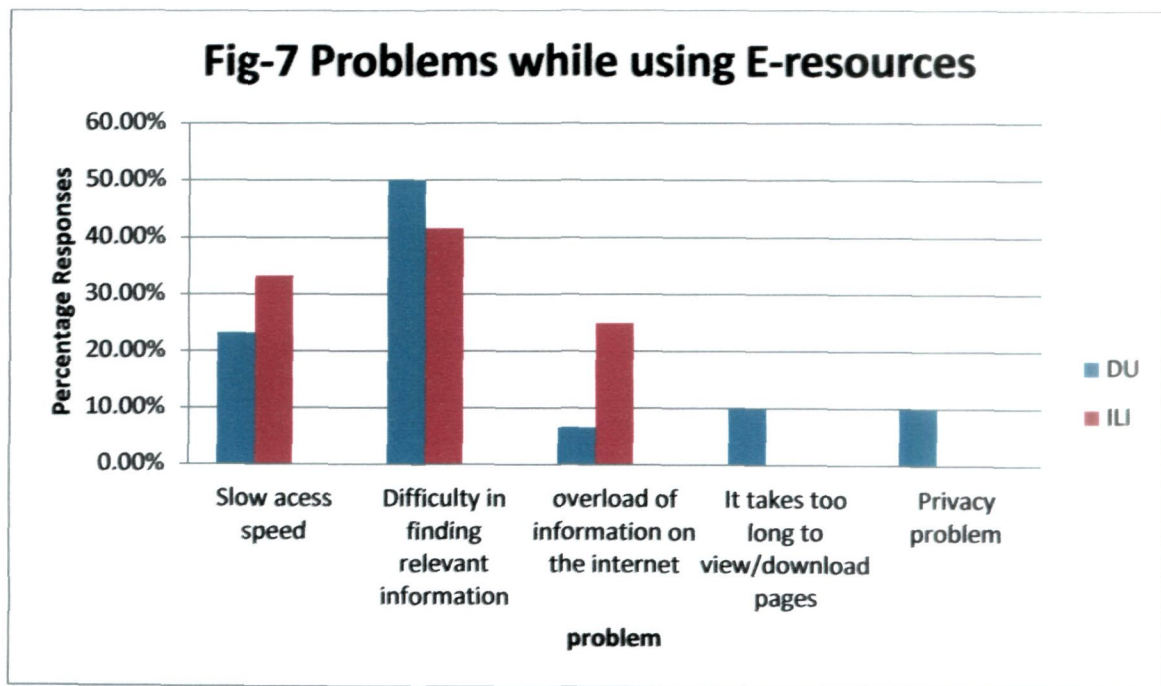


Table -8: Browsing e-resources

| S.No | Browsing | No. of Respondents | |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | Type the web address directly | 2(6.6%) | 2(16.6%) |
| b | Use Search engine | 21(70%) | 8(66.6%) |
| c | Use subscribed e-resources | 7(23.3%) | 2(16.6%) |

Table-8 Majority of Research scholars of DU (70%) and ILI (66.6%) used search engine for browsing e-resources. While (23.3%) in DU and (16.6%) in ILI used subscribed e-resources. Few of the research scholars of both DU (6.6%) and (16.6%) type the web address directly.

So, above the analysis, it is clear that research scholars of both DU and ILI libraries use search engine for browsing e-resources.

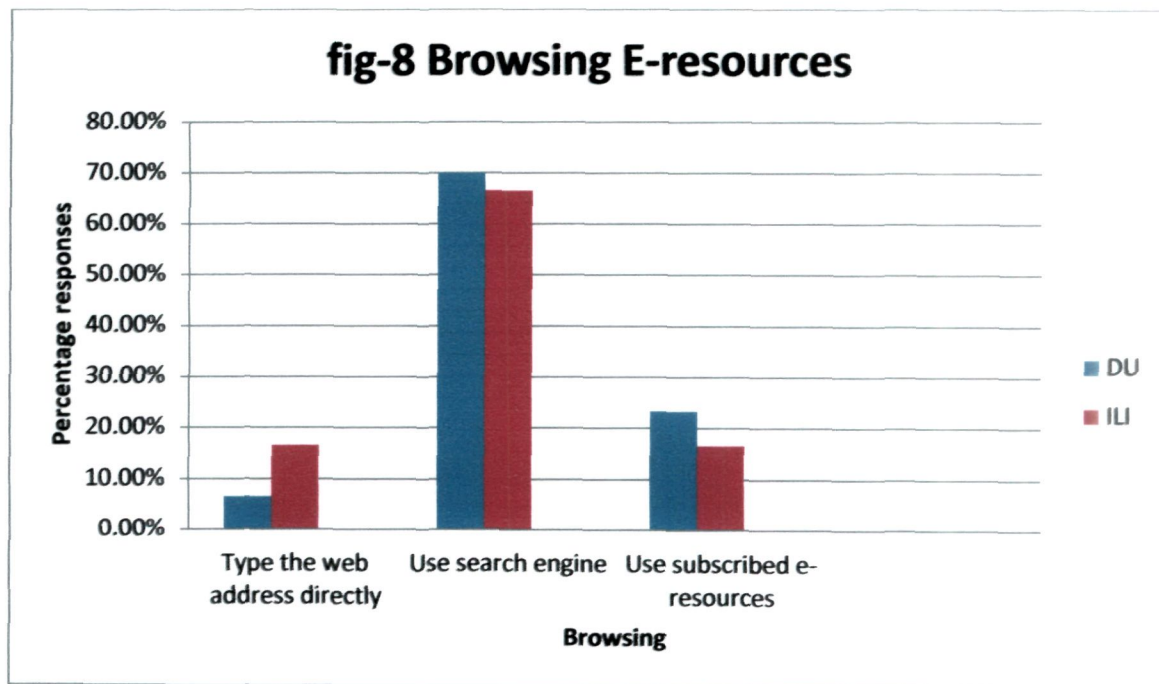


Table-9: Mode of saving matter from e-resources

| S.No | Mode | No. of Respondent | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | Pen drive | 24(80%) | 10(83.3%) |
| b | CD | 3(10%) | 1(8.3%) |
| c | Floppy | 3(10%) | 3(25%) |
| | | Multiple answer permitted | |

Table-9 Majority of the DU (80%) and (83.3%) research scholars saved their matter from e-resources in pen drive .While few of them (10%) in DU and (8.3%) in ILI store their information in CD or floppy .So it is evident that now students are using Pen drives for storing materials.

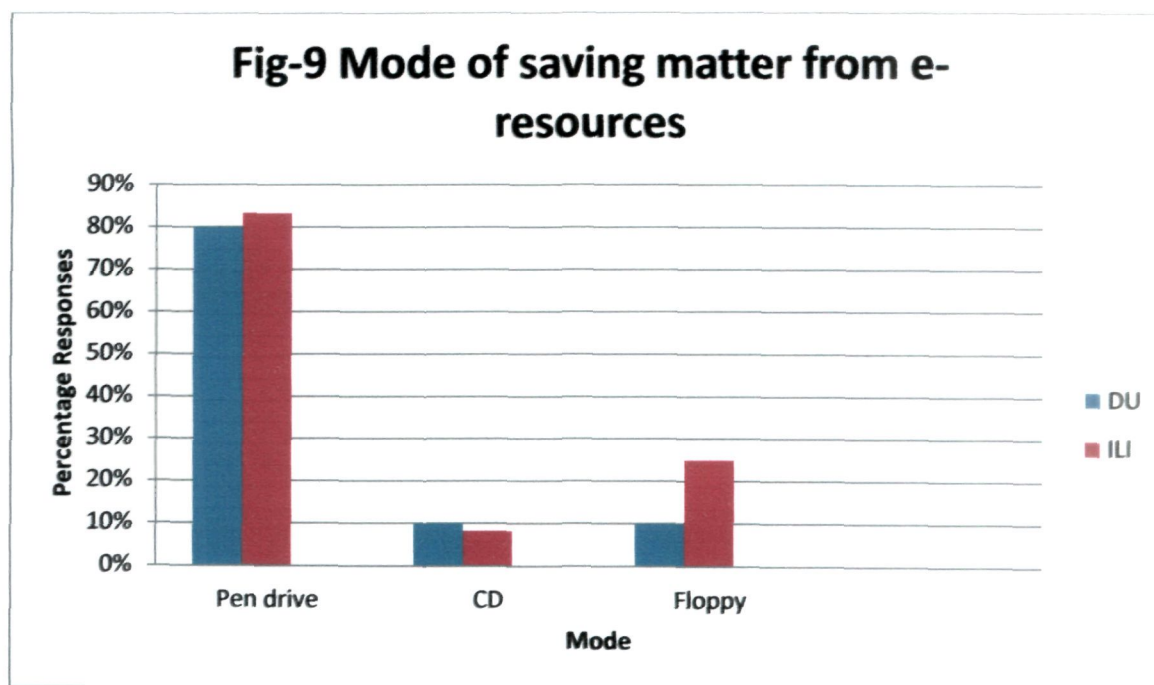


Table-10: Extent of satisfaction of using e-resources

| S.No | Satisfaction level | No. of Respondents | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| A | Fully | 7(23.3%) | 5(41.6%) |
| B | Partially | 18(60%) | 6(50%) |
| C | Least Satisfied | 5(16.6%) | 1(8.3%) |

Table- satisfied with e-resources, followed by full satisfaction of (23.3%) of DU Research scholars and (16.6%) if ILI research scholars. Only (16.6%) research scholars of DU and (8.3%) 11 the above table reveals that (60%) of DU research scholars are partially of ILI are least satisfied with the e-resources.

It is clear from the above table that maximum no. of research scholars Both in DU and ILI are satisfied with e-resources provided by the library.

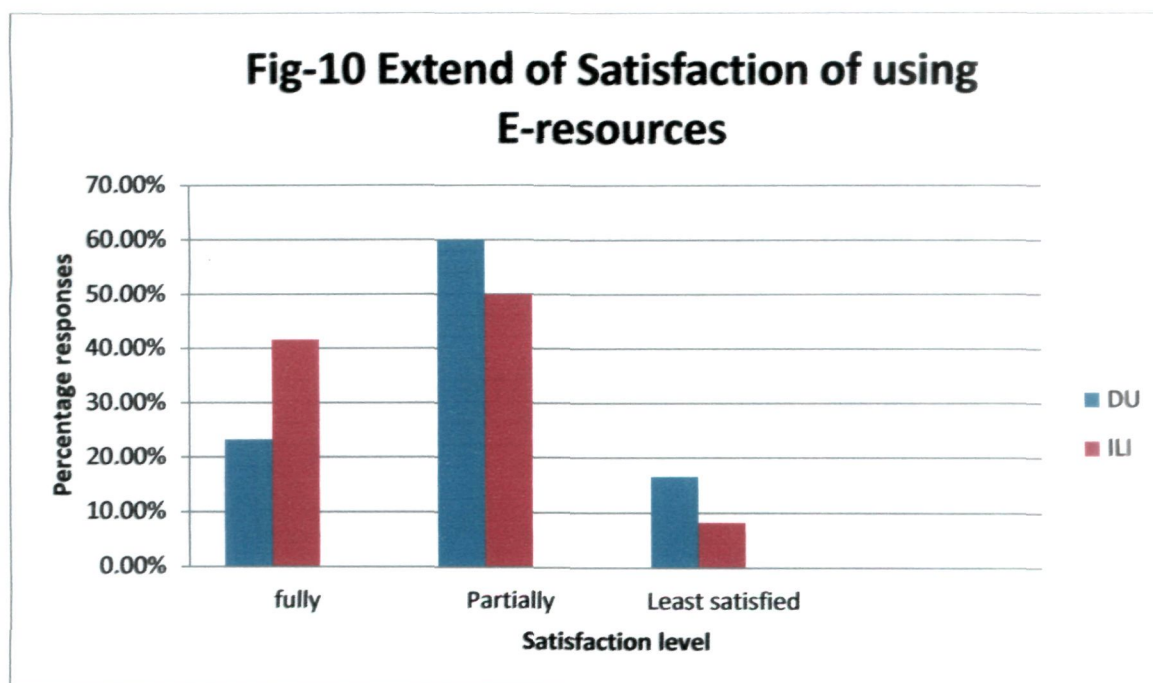


Table -11: Advantages of using E-resources

| S.No | E-Resources | No. of 5 Respondents | |
|------|------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| a | Time saving | 5(6.6%) | 4(33.3%) |
| b | More Information | 4(13.3%) | 2(16.6%) |
| c | More expensive | ---- | ----- |
| D | Easy to use | 4(13.3%) | 4(53.3%) |
| E | More Flexible | 5(16.6%) | ---- |
| F | Easy to handle | 5(16.6%) | ---- |
| G | More effective | 5(16.6%) | ---- |

Table – DU of the respondents use e-resources (6.6%) because it saves the time. whereas (13.3%) of the respondents felt that it gives more information and easy to use. whereas (16.6%) of the respondents find it less expensive than print resources.(16.6%) of the respondents find that e-resources are more flexible easy to handle and more effective than print resources.

In case of ILI (33.3%) of the ILI respondents use e-resources because it saves the time, whereas (16.6%) of the respondents felt that it gives more information whereas (16.6%) of the respondents find it less expensive than print resources whereas (53.3%) of the respondents felt it is easy to use.

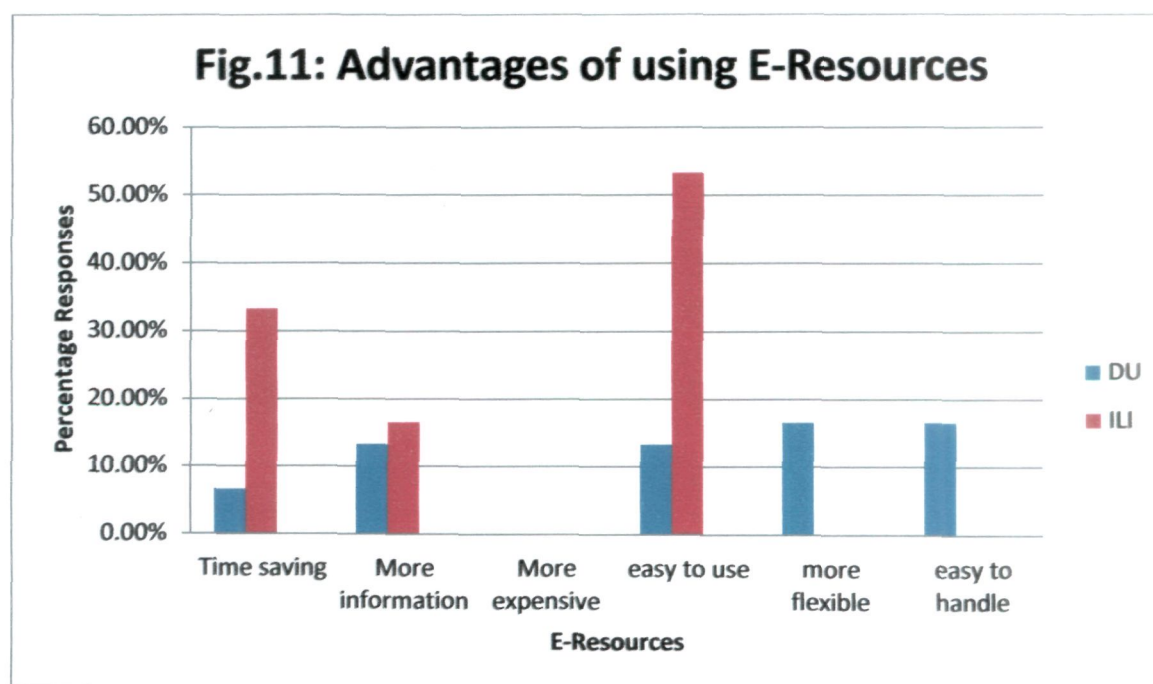
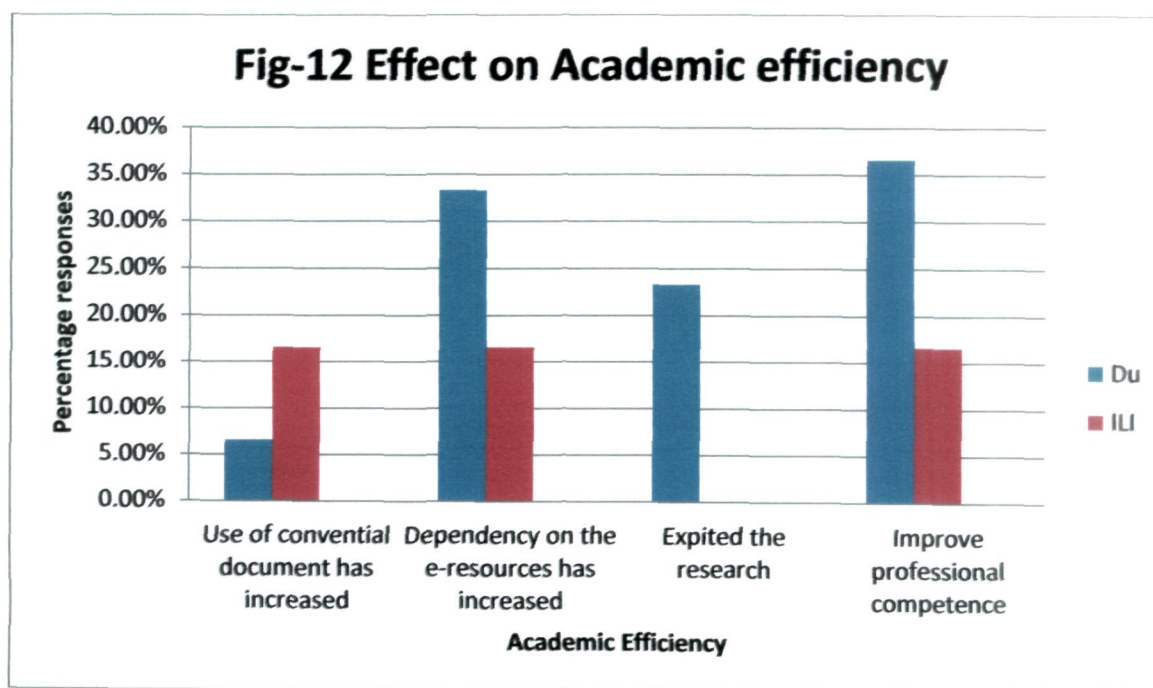


Table-12: Effect on academic efficiency

| S.No | Academic efficiency | No. of Respondents | |
|------|--|--------------------|----------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | Use of non-conventional document has increased | 2(6.6%) | 2(16.6%) |
| II | Dependency on the e-resources has increased | 10(33.3%) | 8(16.6%) |
| III | Expedited the research | 7(23.3%) | --- |
| IV | Improve professional competence | 11(36.6%) | 2(16.6%) |

Table-13 The above data depicts that dependency on the e-resources has increased in case of DU research scholars it has been (33.3%) out of 30 students and use of non-conventional document has ,(6.6%). In case of ILI the use of non-conventional documents has been significantly decreased up to (16.6%) among 12 research scholars and they are much more dependent on e-resources,(66.6%) In both cases-resources also improved the professional competence among the scholars, in case of DU, the response, rate is high (36.6%) and in ILI it is only (16.6%).

So it is clear from the analysis that e-resources has significant effect on academic efficiency of both the research scholars of DU and ILI



Part II

Librarians Data Analysis

This part of analysis has been done on the basis of responses collected from librarians of Law faculty; Delhi University and Indian Law Institute (Delhi).

Table -1: Kind of E- resources provided in library

| S.No | Category | No. of Respondents | |
|------|--------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | Full Text | --- | --- |
| II | Index | --- | --- |
| III | Bibliography | --- | --- |
| IV | All of them | ✓ | ✓ |

The above table (1) shows that various category of e-resources provided by the library from the analysis it is clear that all kinds of e-resources as full text, index, and bibliography are provided in both DU and ILI libraries.

Table-2: Main user group for E-resources

| S.No | Category | No. of Respondents | |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | Scientist | -- | --- |
| II | Research scholars | ✓ | ✓ |
| III | Technical staff | --- | --- |
| IV | Others | | |

In the above table (2) librarian listed out the user group that utilizes the services of e-resources. It was observed that in both Research scholar are the main user group of DU and ILU for using e-resources.

Table-3: Widely used e-resources in the library

| S.No | Category | No. of Respondents | |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| 1 | E-Book | 3 | 7 |
| 2 | E-Journal | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | E-Thesis | 8 | 9 |
| 4 | E-Newspaper | 9 | 6 |
| 5 | E-Encyclopedia | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | E-CD-ROM Database | 6 | 8 |
| 7 | Online database | 2 | 3 |
| 8 | Online reference | 5 | 4 |
| 9 | Internet | 7 | 2 |

Note: 1 Rank shows the highest used e-resources

Tables reveals that widely used e-resources in DU and ILI are E-journal and least used e-resources in DU are e-Newspaper in ILI are e-theses.

Table -4 : Sources of electronic resources

| S.No | Category | No. of Respondents | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | E- Consortia | ✓ | ✓ |
| II | Through Publisher | ✓ | ✓ |
| III | Inter Library Loan | --- | --- |
| IV | Any other | --- | --- |

The above table 3 shows various categories of sources provided by the library. In DU e-sources are provided E-Consortia, through publisher where as in ILI library through publisher.

Table- 5: consortia for accessing E-resources

| S.No | Category | No. of Respondents | |
|------|-------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | UGC-Infonet | ✓ | --- |
| II | INDEST | --- | --- |
| III | FORSA | --- | --- |
| IV | CSIR | ✓ | --- |
| V | J-GATE | --- | --- |
| | Any other | Vendor Product | --- |

Multiple answer were permitted

DU Library is using CSIR and vendor products to access e-resources, Where as in ILI is not using to access e-resources.

Table -6: Criteria adopted for the selection of E-resources

| S.No | Criteria | No. of Respondents | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | Subject coverage | ✓ | ✓ |
| II | System performance | --- | ✓ |
| III | Retrieval features | ✓ | ✓ |
| IV | Any other specify | ---- | --- |

In The above table 5 indicates that the various criteria adopted for the selection of e-resources in DU and ILI library. In DU library respondent selected only the retrieval feature for selection of e-resources, where as in ILI library respondent consider subject coverage, system performance, retrieval feature for the selection of e-resources

Table-7: Type of training programmes

| S.No | Training programmes | No. of Respondents | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | Onsite training | ✓ | ✓ |
| II | Offsite training | --- | --- |
| III | Group training | --- | ✓ |
| IV | One by One training | --- | ---- |
| Multiple answers were permitted | | | |

It is clear from the analysis that DU library is providing onsite training whereas ILI is providing onsite training, group-training programmes.

Table -8: Agencies provided financial assistance

| S.No | Agencies | No. of respondents | |
|------|--|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | parent organization(CSIR) | ✓ | ✓ |
| II | HRD | ✓ | --- |
| III | Govt. of India(Ministry of chemical and fertilizers) | --- | --- |
| IV | Govt. of India planning commission | ---- | --- |

The various organizations, which are providing financial assistance to DU and ILI for organization various training programmes. It can be seen on the table that CSIR (the parent body),HRD (human Resources development)provide grants time to time to organize training programme, whereas in ILI for CSIR(parent body) providing training programme to its user.

Table -9 : Mode of distribution of information available in E-resources

| S.No | Category | No. of Respondents | |
|------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | Through E-mail | --- | ✓ |
| II | Print on paper | ✓ | ✓ |
| III | Through desktop | ✓ | ✓ |

Above table shows the various modes of distribution of information available in E-resources. It has been found that the information available in e-resources is provided to the user through desktop, print on paper in both DU and ILI library. ILI library also provide information through E-mail.

Table-10: Use of printed information sources

| S.No | category | No. of respondents | |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | Uses increased | --- | --- |
| II | Increased first the decreased | --- | --- |
| III | Usage decreased | ✓ | ✓ |
| IV | Decreased first then increased | --- | --- |

After analyzing the data from the above table 10 it is observe that the changes occur in the use of printed information sources. Both libraries of DU and ILI says that uses decreased after the introduction of e-resources

Table-11 : Benefits of E-resources

| S.No | Category | No. of Respondents | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | | DU | ILI |
| I | Centralized e-resources | ✓ | ✓ |
| II | Dynamic e-resources | --- | ✓ |
| III | Content customization | ✓ | ✓ |
| Multiple answer were permitted | | | |

The data in the above table shows that the benefit of e-resources, Librarian of ILI mention that centralized from 1 to 2 years less than 6 month,7(23.3%) from more than 4 Years e-resources, ,Dynamic e-resources, content customization are the major benefits as DU library the Benefits of includes centralized ,content customization .

Chapter- 6

Findings Conclusion



Suggestions

6.1 Findings

The following are major findings of the present study generated:

Part-I Responses from Librarians

1. All kinds of e-resources such as full text, index and bibliography are provided in both DU and ILI libraries.
2. In DU library adopted criteria for subject coverage and retrieval of selection of e-resources whereas in ILI library adopted subject coverage, system performance and retrieval features.
3. It has been found that the information available in e-resources is provided to the user through desktop and print on paper in both the libraries.
4. DU library has more infrastructures to accessing e-resources then an ILI library.
5. Both the librarian in DU and ILI give the first rank to the e-journal for widely used e-resources.
6. Library professionals are considering that the use of printed sources is decreasing after the implication of e-resources.

Part-II Responses from users

1. Mostly users of DU and ILI using the e-resources after a time.
2. It is clear from the analysis that majority of the Research scholars in DU and ILI are using e-resources for research work.
3. Mostly users of both the libraries visit the library daily because these are academic libraries.
4. Mostly users of both the libraries spent on an average of 2 to 3 hour a week for using e-resources.
5. From the analysis it is clear that DU library users get the training to use e-resources from the library itself where as ILI they have get the guidance from colleagues and friends.

6. On the basis of the above analysis it depicts that most of the DU and ILI Research scholars face difficulty in finding the relevant problem from the e-resources.
7. So, above the analysis, it is clear that Research scholars of both DU and ILI libraries use search engine for browsing e-resources.
8. So it evident that now student are using are Pen drive for storing materials.
9. It is clear that maximum number of Research scholars both DU and ILI are satisfied with e-resources provided by the library.
10. It is clear from the analysis that e-resources have significant effect on academic efficiency of both the research scholars of DU and ILI.

6.2 Tenability of Hypotheses

Hypothesis –I

Maximum number of Research scholars both DU and ILI are aware about the existing e-resources.

It is clear from the result that 84% research scholars are aware about existing proved to be true.

Hypothesis-II

Large of research scholars both DU and ILI are using e-resources for their research work.

It is clear from the Table-2 that maximum number pf research scholars in DU and ILI are using e-resources for research work. So this hypothesis proved to be true.

Hypothesis-III

Most of the users of DU and ILI visit the library daily.

IT is clear from the table-3 that a large number of research scholars of DU and ILI visit the library daily. So this hypothesis is proved to be true.

Hypothesis –IV

Majority of research scholars of DU and ILI use e-resources at University library.

It is clear from table -5, Hence hypothesis is proved to be true.

Conclusion

The present survey is sought to examine the use of e-resources by the research scholars of DU and ILI in Delhi. Most of the objectives are satisfactory. The research scholars' are aware about e-resources in DU and ILI.

The survey clearly revealed that the majority of the research scholars use the library lab because they have facility to use e-resource in their library. Most of the research scholars are satisfied with e-resources available related to their subject-resources is a compliment as a new medium of communication.

6.3 Suggestions

- Training programmes should be increased frequently and make it available at ILI library.
- Libraries should provide more terminals and printers to access e-services efficiently.
- Collection of e-book should be increased and regularly updated in both libraries.
- There should be proper digitization of rare document which are permissible under Copyright Act etc. so that dissemination of these documents can go all over world.

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Appendices

Department of Library & Information Science

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Respected sir/Mam

I am conducting a survey on "Use of Electronic Resources by the Research scholars of Law Faculty of Delhi University and Indian Law Institute: A comparative study" for my M.L.I.S.C Dissertation work under the supervision of Dr. Nishat Fatima (Assistant professor), Department of library and information science.

In this regard, I would like to request you to kindly fill this questionnaire. The information gathered shall be kept confidential and use for study purpose.

For this act of kindness will be thankful to you.

Yours sincerely

FALAK NAAZ

QUESTIONNAIRE-1

FOR LIBRARIAN

General Information:

(a) Name of the University: _____

(b) Year of Establishment: _____

(c) Address: _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

E-mail _____ Website _____

(d) Name of the University Library: _____

(e) Name of the Librarian/In charge: _____

(f) Year of Establishment: _____

(g) Library Hours: _____

(h) Address : _____

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| a) Bibliography | [] | b) Index | [] |
| c) Full text | [] | d) All of the index | [] |

2) Who are main user group for E-Resources?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| a) Scientists | [] | b) Research Scholars | [] |
| c) Technical staff | [] | d) All of them | [] |

3) Name of the E-resource which is widely used in your library? Please them

i.e. 1, 2,3,4...(for the highest rank)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| a) E-Book | [] | b) E-Journal | [] |
| c) E-Thesis | [] | d) E-Newspaper | [] |
| e) E-Encyclopedia | [] | f) CD-ROM databases | [] |
| g) Online database | [] | h) Online reference | [] |
| i) Internet | [] | j) any other specify | [] |

4) Please comment on the following facilities for E-Resources available in your library?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| a) Number of Collection | [] | b) Number of computer system | [] |
| c) Number of printer | [] | d) Sitting capabilities | [] |
| e) Any other specify | [] | | |

5) Please indicate through which source library provide to access the electronic resources to the users?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| a) Electronic consortia | [] | b) Through publisher | [] |
| c) ILL | [] | d) Any other | [] |

6) Through which of the following E-consortia you are using For accessing e-resources in your library?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) UGC –INFONET | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) INDEST | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) FORSA | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) CSIR | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) J- GATE | <input type="checkbox"/> | f) any other specify | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7) What criteria are adopted by the library for the selection of e-resources (multiple answers are permitted?)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Subject coverage | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) System performance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Retrieval feature | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) any other specify | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8) Is there any grant/ fund for purchasing E-Resources?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a) Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|

9) Did you face any problem while implementing E-Resources in your library?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| a) Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|

10) Do you think organize any training programme for library professionals/ scientist/research scholar/multiple answer are permitted)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Onsite training | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) Offsite Training | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Group training | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) One by One training | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Other please specify | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

11) Who provide financial assistance to organize training programme?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a) Your Parent organization | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) HRD | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Govt. Of India (Ministry of chemical and fertilizers) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Govt. of India planning commission | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Any other specify | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12) By which mode of distribution, you provide the information available in
E- Resources to your users?

- a) Through email [] b) Print on paper []
c) Through desktop [] d) other []

13) Do you find any change in use of printed information sources after the
introduction of e-Resources in your library?

- a) Yes [] b) No []

14) If yes Please specify

- a) User increased [] b) Increased first the decreased []
c) User decreased [] d) Decreased first the increased []

15) What benefit do you notice after the implication of e-resources in your
library (multiple answer are permitted)

- a) Centralized e-resources [] b) By Dynamic e-resources []
c) Content customization [] d) All of above []

16) Please give your future plan? suggestion to improve the existing e-resources
services in your.....Thanking you.

Thank you for your cooperation

Department of Library & Information Science
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Dear friends

I am conducting a survey on "Use of Electronic Resources by the Research scholars of Law Faculty of Delhi University and Indian Law Institute: A comparative study" for my M.L.I.S.C Dissertation work under the supervision of Dr.Nishat Fatima (Assistant professor), Department of library and information science.

In this regard, I would like to request you to kindly fill this questionnaire. The information gathered shall be kept confidential and use for study purpose.

For this act of kindness will be thankful to you.

QUESTIONNAIRE-2

FOR USERS

General Information:

(a) Name of the University: _____ "

(b) Year of Establishment: _____

(c) Address: _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

E-mail _____ Website _____

(d) Name of the University Library: _____

(e) Name of the Librarian/In charge: _____

(f) Year of Establishment: _____

(g) Library Hours: _____

(h) Address: _____

1) How long have you been using the e-Resources?

- a) Less than 6 months [] b) 6 months-1 year [] c) 1-2 years []
d) 2-4 years [] e) More than 4 years []

2) The purpose(s) you mainly use the e-Resources for?

- a) Research [] b) Education []
c) Any other []

3) How often do you use e-Resource section?

- a) Daily [] b) 2-3 times a week []
c) 2-3 times a month [] d) Once in a month []

4) How many hours you spend in a week to use e-Resources?

- a) Less than 1 hr a week [] b) 2-3 hrs a week []
c) 7-9 hrs a week [] d) 10-20 hrs a week Over 20 hrs a week []

5) From which place do you most frequently use for e-Resource?

- a) At university library [] b) Other place in university []
c) At home [] d) At other place []

6) How did you learn to handle the e-Resources?

- a) Training from university library []
b) Guidance from colleagues and friends []
c) Self instruction []
d) External courses []
e) Any other []

7) What troubles face you mostly to use the e-Resources?

- a) Slow access speed [] b) Difficulty in finding relevant information []

- c) Overload of information on the Internet []
- d) It takes too long to view/download pages []
- e) Privacy problem [] d) any other please specify []

8) How do you browse the required information from the e-Resources section?

- a) Type the Web address directly [] b) Use search engines []
- c) Use subscribed e-Resources [] d) any other please specify []

9) Do you collect the search matter from e-Resources? Yes / No. If yes, please mention through:

- a) Pen Drive [] b) CD []
- c) Floppy [] d) any other please specify_____

10) Upton what extent, are you satisfied with the e-Resource facilities provided by the university library?

- a) Fully [] b) Partially []
- c) Least satisfied [] d) No comments []

11) In your opinion, using E-resources as compared to use of conventional document is?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| i)Time saving | [] | or Time consuming | [] |
| ii) More information | [] | or Less information | [] |
| iii) More expensive | [] | or Less expensive | [] |
| IV) Easy t use | [] | or complicated | [] |
| v) More flexible | [] | or less flexible | [] |
| vi)Easy to handle | [] | or complicated | [] |
| vii) More effective | [] | or Less effective | [] |

12) Influences on academic efficiency? How the use of e-resources has influenced your academic efficiency?

- a) Use of conventional document has increased []
- b) Dependency on the e-resources has increased []
- c) Expedited the research process []
- d) Improved professional competence []

14) Do you prefer to take the printout for search materials from the library?

- a) Yes []
- b) No []

Any Suggestion.....

Thank you for your time and completing this questionnaire